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KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD

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P R E F A C E

MOST practical teachers, who have abandoned the old "Delectus" system on account of its dulness, must feel that unless they are prepared to devote an unreasonably long period to Grammar before beginning Translation at all, their pupils have to face difficulties of Accidence and Syntax for which they are quite unprepared. On the other hand, no boy believes he is learning a *language* until he has begun Translation, and experience has shown, that though he has learned Latin for only a few days, he may attempt Translation with success, if it is specially prepared for him. In the early part of this book an attempt has been made to string together easy sentences so as to form connected stories, and at the same time to introduce gradually, and after due explanation, such grammatical points as are best adapted for beginners.

The writing of the early stories has not been an easy task ; but the writers hope that, while often forced

to sacrifice style to considerations of practical utility, they have avoided using words and constructions which have not the sanction of classical authority.

As an additional help to Translation the experiment has been tried of at first writing the Latin in English order, but this arrangement has been abandoned as soon as possible.

Grammatical rules and explanations in a very simple form have been interspersed among the stories.

The writers have to thank friends, both in Rugby and elsewhere, for many useful hints and corrections.

HILLBROW, RUGBY,
October 1880.

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PRONUNCIATION.¹

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------|
| Pronounce | ā as in | rather. |
| | ǎ as in | aloof. |
| | ē as <i>ai</i> in | brain. |
| | ě as in | when. |
| | ī as in | ravine. |
| | ỹ as in | city. |
| | ō as in | bore. |
| | ǒ as in | torn. |
| | ū as in | yule. |
| | ǔ as in | tutor. |
| | ae as English <i>e</i> in | where. |
| | au as English <i>ow</i> in | shower. |
| | oe as English <i>oy</i> in | boy. |
| | c as in | cat. |
| | g as in | gun. |

¹ - placed over a letter means that it is to be pronounced *long* :
amābam.

˘ placed over a letter means that it is to be pronounced *short* :
puĕri.

e.g. (exempli gratia), for example.

N.B. (nota bene), notice.

Ex. Exercise.

Sections 1-12 (pages 2-9) require a knowledge of the following:—

- (a) Declensions I. II. { Substantives.
 { Adjectives.
- (b) Personal Pronouns.
- (c) Present { Indicative Active of the First
 Imperfect { and Second Conjugations, and
 Future Simple { the same of the Verb *Sum*.

DECLENSION.

§ 1. SUBSTANTIVES are the *Names* of Things.

In English we say—

The *wasp* killed the fly.
The boy killed the *wasp*.

In each of the sentences the word “wasp” is unchanged, though in one the wasp *does* the action, in the other the wasp *suffers* the action; the order only has been altered.

In Latin this difference is expressed not by altering the order, but by changes in the form of the word, called Case-Endings.

Nominative Vespā, when the wasp does the action.

Accusative Vespam, when the wasp suffers the action.

Vespā muscam nēcavit. *The wasp killed the fly.*

Vespam puer nēcavit. *The boy killed the wasp.*

Pronouns are the only words in English which have different forms for Nominative and Accusative.

Nom. I; who.

Acc. Me; whom.

§ 2. Besides the Nominative and Accusative, Latin has three other Cases,

GENITIVE, DATIVE, ABLATIVE,

the meaning of which is expressed in English by Prepositions, *of, to, by*, etc.

Genitive Vespārum, *of* wasps.

Dative Vespae, *to* the wasp.

Ablative Vespā, *by* the wasp.

English has also a special Case-ending ('s) for the Genitive.

The wasp's sting ; *or*

The sting of the wasp.

§ 3. There are thus in Latin five Cases in the Singular, each with its own Ending, and the same number in the Plural.

There is also another Case, the Vocative, used of the Person Addressed, but it has always the same form as the Nominative, except in Nouns in *-us* of Declension II.

To give these changes in the form of a Substantive is called *Declining* a Substantive.

CONJUGATION.

§ 4. VERBS express Actions.

Actions are done by different Persons: we express this difference in *English* by placing Pronouns before the Verb, sometimes (but not often) altering its form also.

I love, you love, he (or she) loves.

In *Latin* there is a special form for each Person, both in the Singular and the Plural, therefore the Pronoun need not be put in.

Amo, amas, amat.

All Substantives are of the Third Person ; if, therefore, a Substantive is used, the Verb will be in the Third Person.

Wasps sting.

§ 5. Actions also differ in the time at which they are done; they may be *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*. In English, to express this difference, we use other Verbs, called *Auxiliary* or Helping Verbs, though there is also a special form for *Past* time.

Present, I love, am loving, or do love.

Past, I was loving, used to love, did love, loved.

Future, I shall love.

In Latin there are special *Tense-forms*, to express these differences of time.

Present, amo.

Past, amabam.

Future, amabo.

To give these special-tense forms is called *Conjugating* a Verb.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

§ 6. Sentences are divided into SUBJECT and PREDICATE.

The *Subject* is the Person or Thing talked about.

The *Predicate* is what is said about the Subject.

The Subject may be—

Simple—One Noun.

Birds sing.

Qualified—Noun with words added to it to tell you something more about the Subject.

Small birds sing.

Composite—Two or more Nouns.

Blackbirds and thrushes sing.

The Predicate may be—

One Verb.

Birds *sing*.

Verb with qualifying word or words.

Birds *sing sweetly*.

Verb with governed word or words.

Birds *sing sweet songs*.

In Latin the Subject and Predicate may both be contained in a single word.

Cantamus, we sing.

§ 7. Special attention must be paid in *Latin* to certain RULES, which are not so noticeable in English.

RULE 1. The Verb must be of the same Person and Number as its Nominative.

Corvi cantant, ravens croak.

“*Corvi canto*” would mean, *ravens I croak*, which would be nonsense.

Ex. 1. SUBJECT and PREDICATE in One Word.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ridēmus.</i> | 5. <i>Dabant.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ambulabatis.</i> | 6. <i>Erīmus.</i> |
| 3. <i>Manebīmus.</i> | 7. <i>Tenētis.</i> |
| 4. <i>Vidēbis.</i> | 8. <i>Vulnerabītis.</i> |

Ex. 2. SUBJECT. PREDICATE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Pueri</i> | <i>manēbant.</i> |
| 2. <i>Servi</i> | <i>ridēbunt.</i> |
| 3. <i>Ego et nuntius</i> | <i>manebīmus.</i> |
| 4. <i>Tu et puella</i> | <i>cantabītis.</i> |
| 5. <i>Taurus</i> | <i>appāret.</i> |

INTRANSITIVE.

§ 8. When an action only affects the doer the Verb is called INTRANSITIVE, because its action does not pass across from the doer to anything else.

Maneo, I remain.

TRANSITIVE.

But when an action affects some person or thing besides the doer the Verb is called TRANSITIVE, because the action passes across from the doer to the other person or thing, and this latter is put into the Accusative Case.

RULE 2. When used *Transitively* Verbs govern an Accusative Case.

- Ex. 3.*
1. Periculum vidēbītis.
 2. Timēmus lupum.
 3. Amīcos advocāmus.
 4. Intro āquam.

| <i>Ex. 4.</i> | <i>SUBJECT.</i> | <i>PREDICATE.</i> |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | 1. Puer | taurum vulnerabit. |
| | 2. Taurus | vulnerat puerum. |
| | 3. Magister | puellam docēbit. |
| | 4. Fossae | agros termīnant. |

§ 9. Care must be taken not to confuse the Accusative Case with the Dative. These are easily confused

in English, since the Preposition *to*, which is the sign of the *Dative*, is frequently left out.

RULE 3. The Dative is the Case of the Recipient, or person who is interested in an action but does not actually suffer it.

I give sugar *to the wasp*.
I give *the wasp* sugar.

What I give is sugar; the *wasp* receives it, and is interested in what I do.

| Ex. 5. | SUBJECT. | PREDICATE. |
|--------|------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Magister | fabulam pueris narrat. |
| 2. | Agricola | dabit pomā amīcis. |
| 3. | Advēna | puellae cībum praeβet. |
| 4. | Furtum | domino appāret. |
| 5. | Rivus | adjācet horto. |
| 6. | Prāefectus | oppīdo praeerat. |

ADJECTIVES.

§ 10. An ADJECTIVE is a word added to a Substantive to distinguish it from others like it.

In English, Adjectives have only one form.

In Latin, many Adjectives have three Terminations in each Case, one for each of the three Genders, Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS, which are really Adjectives, agree in Latin with the *Thing Possessed*, and are not affected as in *English* by the gender of the *Possessor*.

Taurus vulneravit *suam* dominam.
The bull wounded his mistress.

RULE 4. An Adjective must be put into the same Gender, Number, and Case, as the Substantive it is used with.

Saevus oculus.

Clara aqua.

Vir est bonus.

In English the Gender of a word is always settled by the *meaning*, but in Latin there is more difficulty, for it is settled generally, not by the meaning, but by the *form* of a word.

Eye is Neuter in English.

Oculus is Masculine in Latin.

Ex. 6. *SUBJECT.*

PREDICATE.

Copula. Complement.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| 1. Templă | sunt | sacră. |
| 2. Agricolaë | erant | probi. |
| 3. Servus | est | impiger. |

Ex. 7. *SUBJECT.*

PREDICATE.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Multae puellae | canōram fistulam amant. |
| 2. Niger servus | timēbat cornigērum taurum. |
| 3. Maesti agricolae | saevum bellum timēbunt. |

§ 11. The Genitive Case of a Noun can often be used instead of an Adjective.

My father's gardens. { *Paterni horti.*
 Patris horti.

Ex. 8. *SUBJECT.*

PREDICATE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Nuntius deorum | ădest. |
| 2. Caesar | castra Britannorum oppugnabat. |
| 3. Ripae rivi | sunt altae. |
| 4. Verbă amicorum | sunt grată. |
| 5. Femīnarum iră | est acerbă. |
| 6. Oceani undae | terram inundabunt. |

RULE 5. The latter of two Substantives which are not names of the same thing, is generally put in the Genitive.

APPOSITION.

§ 12. **RULE 6.** Words which refer to, or are names of, the same thing, are put into the same Case. These are said to be in **APPOSITION**.

- Ex. 9.*
1. Verberabo Caium, *malum puerum*.
 2. Membra Pompei, *servi Afri*, sunt nigra.
 3. Romani oppidum *Veios* oppugnabunt.
 4. Dabimus argentum poëtae, *nostro amico*.

§ 13. The Ablative Case generally qualifies a Verb like an Adverb, and answers the questions, How? why? when? where?

He slew him, *with a sword, from hatred, at night, in the street*.

Obs. (1). The Conjunction *-que, and*, cannot stand by itself, but is joined to the end of the word to which it belongs.

Pueri puellaeque.
Pueri et puellae.

(2). Latin has no Article; therefore, in translating a Noun, think whether you ought to put in *a* or *the* before it or not.

(3). The Possessive Pronouns *My, his, their*, etc., are often left out in Latin.

Servi videbant dominum.
The slaves saw their master.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

1. *The Naughty Boy.*

Albertus, ignāvus puer, non amabat littēras. Saepe vitabat suum magistrum, et pererrabat agros. At saevus taurus habitabat agros. Olim videt puerum. Primo stat et saevis oculis lustrat advēnam. Albertus tentat fugam. Tum taurus instat. Mox cornigērum monstrum vulnerabit tergum misēri pueri.

2. *The Dirty Ditch.*

Forte lata fossa, plena limo et aquā, terminabat agrum. Miser puer appropinquat locum et tēmērē mandat se aquae. Aqua est non alta, sed profundus limus cohībet membra. Taurus videt puerum sed tīmet periculum aquae. Diu Albertus haeret, et taurus vanā irā lustrat captivum. At agricola forte intrat agrum. Statim magno baculo deturbat taurum libēratque puerum.

3. *The Rotten Apples.*

Carōlus, filius impigri agricolae, bonus erat puer sed amabat malos amīcos. Agricola igitur dat puero calathum plenum pomorum. Calathus continebat poma bona, pauca tamen erant putrīda. Puer curat donum dīligenter, sed mala poma macūlant bona, et mox cuncta sunt mala. Carolus maestus plorat adversam fortūnam. Tum agricola ita monet filium. "Mala poma maculant bona, certe mali amici maculabunt bonum puerum."

4. *The Blackamoor.*

Florus, Afer puer, erat servus Titi, Britannīci colōni (nam Britanni olim habebant servos). Augustus et Julius,

fili Titi, saepe ridebant nigra membra parvi servi. Florus aliquando non tenebat lacrimas. At Titus, vir bonus, forte videt lacrimas, et plenus irae maculat nigro limo oculos et capillos et membra malorum puerorum. Itaque pueri nunquam posthac ridebant parvum servum.

5. *The Miser.*

Plutus, vir avārus, parat parvam fossam, atque ibi cēlat multum argentum. Forte servus arabat agrum. Subito nudat latebras et spoliāt argentum. Postrīdie furtum appāret domino, nam saepe spectabat suum thesaurum avidis oculis. Miser Plutus implet terram et caelum querēlis. Subito Mercurius, fidus deorum nuntius, ādest, et benigne postūlat causam lacrimarum. Plutus igitur ita narrat malam fortunam.

6. *The Miser (continued).*

“Sum vir ēgēnus, tamen habebam parvum thesaurum; semper servavi meam pecuniam magnā curā. Nunc tamen mihi nihil mānet.” At deus mulcet maestum animum vīri, et implet fossam saxis. Tum ita admonet Plutum. “Tu quīdem semper lustrabas argentum, nec unquam attrectabas divītiās. Divitiae non prosunt avaro; saxa igitur tibi supplebunt locum argenti.”

7. *The Broken Dike.*

Cimbri habitant miram terram, nam oceānus saepe inundat tecta et agros agricolarum. Incolae magnis fossis tumūlisque coercent violentiam undarum; aliquando tamen aqua deturbat claustra et vastat terram. Forte tumulus non validus erat; jam parva rima appāret; mox magna

via patebit et undae superabunt terram. At parvus puer videt periculum; statim dextrā implet rimam et coercet aquam.

8. *The Broken Dike (continued).*

Diu et constanter puer servabat praesidium. Jam membra rigebant, at parva dextra semper coercerat aquam. Postridie agricolae appropinquant locum. Puer frigidus et moribundus dextrā tamen coercet aquam. Celeriter confirmant tumulum saxis, et implent rimam limo. Tum sublevant humeris puerum recreant-que cibo. Cimbri saepe commemorant tantam constantiam, narrant-que suis liberis factum pueri.

9. *The Piper's Slave.*

Carolus, puer inhonestus, erat servus Clodii, viri honesti. Clodius erat peritus fistulā et saepe delectabat amicos cānōris sonis; at puer non amabat fistulam, sed saepe erat molestus domino. Forte agricola, vicinus Clodii, celebrabat nuptias filiae, vocat-que et dominum et servum. Coena erat copiosa; mensa vix sustinebat magnum caseum; hic erant ova, illic poma; at porcūlus praecipue delectat oculos convivarum.

10. *The Piper's Slave (continued).*

Convivae cupide exspectant epulas; mox coenabunt splendide. Interea saltant, et dominus Caroli cantat fistulā. At puer avidis oculis lustrat mensam et videt porculum. Raptim tenet praedam dextrā, et frustra tentat fugam. At Clodius occupat fugitivum; recuperat praedam; verbērat baculo tergum mali servi. Inde Carolus maestus et jejūnus dat poenas mali facti.

QUESTION.

§ 14. To turn a simple STATEMENT into a QUESTION in English place the Nominative after its Verb.

Statement, You are happy.

Question, Are you happy?

Sometimes *Interrogative words* are used as well.

Why are you happy?

In Latin *Interrogative words* are always used. The most common are—

Num, expecting the answer *No*.

Nonne, „ „ *Yes*.

Nē, „ „ *Yes or no*.

-nē is always joined to the first word in the sentence.

Ex. 10. STATEMENT.

QUESTION.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Equus non habet pennas. | 2. <i>Num</i> equus habet pennas? |
| 3. Pueri amant poma. | 4. <i>Nonne</i> pueri amant poma? |
| 5. Medicus est aeger. | 6. <i>Est-nē</i> medicus aeger? |
| 7. Verberas canem. | 8. <i>Cur</i> verberas canem? |

In translating Questions into English the Auxiliary Verb *do* is often used.

Cur laudatis puerum?

Why do you praise the boy?

Double Questions (*i.e.* two questions expecting one answer) must have two Interrogative words.

Utrum mihi dabis pomum an meo fratri?

Will you give me an apple or my brother?

12. *The Sporting Doctor.*

Timon medicus, vir benignus, sed omnino ignārus suae artis, intelligebat nec causas nec remēdia morborum. Itaque clientes plerumque discedebant e vitā. Timon erat venator, sēdulus quidem sed imperitus. Habebat multos canes et equos, sed praecipue amabat jacula sagittasque. Quondam, dum parat tela ante portam aedium, occurrit amicus. "O medice," inquit, "hodie saltem occides nihil."

13. *Orchard-robbing.*

In Hispānia olim vivebat Nero, puer imprōbus. Forte erat vicino in horto magna arbor, maturis pomis onusta. Ubi puer videt arborem, magna cupido praedae occupat animum. "Num dominus me videbit?" inquit avidus puer. "Cur non statim ascendo arborem?" Itaque sine morāprehendit ramum, et trahit se in arborem. Jam sēdet inter poma; jam dextrā tenet gratas fruges. At subito audit raucum clamorem. Ecce videt sub arbore magnum saevumque canem. Nero frustra se celat, nam canis sentit furem, impletque agros rauco clamore. Denique jacet sub arbore expectatque puerum.

14. *Orchard-robbing (continued).*

Diu puer manet in altā sēde. Interea volvit in animo multa et callida consilia. "Nonne saevus custos mox dormiet? Nonne caligo noctis liberabit me?" Denique, quod canis non relinquit praesidium, despērat de sālute. At fortūna juvat captivum. Nīger taurus intrat agrum. Statim videt canem, et torvā fronte petit antiquum inimic-

cum. Nec canis rēcūsat pugnam, sed saevis dentibus tentat mōdō tergum, mōdō frontem, tauri. Tum puer non praetermittit occasionem, at desilit ex arbore, petit-que fugam. Adversarii nec sentiunt fugam, nec rēlinquunt pugnam. Itaque Nero tutus a tanto periculo agit grāτίας dis pro salute.

15. *Lady Godiva.*

Gyges, magnus et superbus princeps, graviter vexabat incōlas parvi oppīdi, finitimi suis aedibus. Aliquando postulabat a cīvibus tribūtum decem talentorum. Cives igitur multis lacrimis communicant dolorem cum Godivā, uxore Gygis. Inde Godiva, prae misericordiā, petit vēniam a conjūge, atque impetrat, sed duris conditionibus. Diu haesitat; tandem amor vincit pudōrem, nec recūsat conditiones. Oppīdāni claudunt portas et fenestras, discedunt-que e vicis. Tum Godiva detrahit vestem; ascendit ēquum; nuda ēquitat per vicos; habet-que praemium. Grati cives hodie servant memoriam Godivae magnā curā.

16. *Faithful Caleb.*

Timon vir erat gēnērōsus sed ēgēnus. Habitabat in aedibus magnis sed obsolētis, et saepe tolērabat inopiam cibi. Calebus, servus domestīcus, multum amabat Timōnem, et celabat diligenter paupertātem domini. Aliquando multi viatores petēbant hospītium a Timone. Vir benignus libenter apērit portas aedium. Ubi hora coenae adest, quod habebat nullum cībum, Calebus paulum haeret. Vicīnus forte celebrabat ēpūlas; subīto Calebus currit ad locum et magnā voce, "Aedes ardent," exclāmat. Convivae erumpunt huc illuc. At Calebus sine mōrā abstrahit a mensā nitīdum ansērem, apponit-que viatoribus epulas magnīficas.

17. *Little Johnny Head-in-air.*

Johannes, filius parci Mercatōris, puer erat ineptus. Saepe per agros ambulabat, et semper tollebat oculos ad caelum, nec observabat hūmum ante pēdes. Amici igitur appellabant puerum "Johannem aethērium." Johannes olim mōre suo ambulabat. Sol almā luce fulgebat; hirundīnes volītabant; aves cantabant. Puer more suo observat caelum. Eheu non videt lācum ante pedes. Subīto magno fragōre in aquam dēcidit. At piscator non longe abest, et currit ad locum. Sīne mōrā hamo captat vestem Johannis, trahit-que ad terram puerum adhuc vivum.

18. *Judge Gascoyne.*

Henricus IV., rex Britannorum, habebat pigrum prodīgum-que filium; nam juvenis nimium amabat malos comītes. Forte cives accūsant furti, Caium, amicum principis, coram iudice. Princeps propērat ad locum, et diris minis postulat vēniam dēlictī. At iudex, strenuus vir, nēgat veniam. Princeps igitur stringit glādium. Tum iudex vincit catēnis superbum juvenem. Post mortem patris juvenis Henricus, jam rex, dat digna praemia iudici, habet-que in numēro amicorum.

19. *Alfred and the Cakes.*

Aluredus, rex Britannorum, saepe pugnabat cum Danis. Primum Dani vincēbant rēgias copias, et rex, exsul, petit hospitium ab incolis parvae cāsae. Incolae, inscii fīgūrae regis, benigne praebent hospīti exīguam coenam durum-que lectum. Postrīdie pergunt ad labōrem. Agricola pascit oves; uxor verrit aedes; rex incendit ignem, torret-que liba. Mox tamen, quod anxius multis curis Aluredus

praetermittit laborem, flammae adūrunť liba. At uxor agricolae, ubi factum videt, plena irā incřepat pigrum hospitem, et verbērat dextrā regias aures. Sed rex tolērat pātienter poenam.

20. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Elisabetha, rēgīna Britannorum, semper gērebat vestes splendīdas et prētiosas. Forte cum magnā catervā comitum ambulabat per vicos urbis. Subīto videt ante pedes multum lutum. Regina stat incerta, quod tīmet lubricam viam. At juvenis exsīlit ex turbā; humēris detrahit novum pallium et vestimento tēgit locum; tum itērum recurrit ad sōcios. Regina laeta super pallium ambūlat nec macūlat pedem. Statim grata adscribit juvenem in numerum amicorum.

ORDER.

§ 16. English, having so few Case-endings, is tied down to a particular Order of words.

The man swallowed the fish

is different from

The fish swallowed the man.

Latin has much more freedom.

Homo devoravit piscem,

Piscem homo devoravit,

Piscem devoravit homo,

Devoravit piscem homo,

all mean, "The man swallowed the fish."

While—

Piscis devoravit hominem,

Hominem piscis devoravit, etc.

all mean, "The fish swallowed the man."

Thus the beginner must not be surprised to find—

- (1) The Accusative before the Verb ;
- (2) The Nominative after the Verb ;
- (3) The Adjective after its Substantive.

RULE 7. In translating do not merely take the words in the order in which they come, but look first for the Verb; it always points to, if it does not include, the Nominative. Above all, do not take the Accusative before the Verb.

PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

§ 17. RULE 8. The name of a *Whole*, of which a *Part* is taken, is put in the Genitive Case.

Multi Romanorum.

Many of the Romans.

Especially after Neuter words.

Nihil argenti, no money.

Tantum nummorum, so much money.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Declension III. { Substantives.
Adjectives.
- (b) Indicative { Active of the First and Second
Imperative { Conjugations, and the same of
the Verb *Sum*.

21. *Too Clever by Half.*

Roscius, praeclarus jurisconsultus, publicos ludos quondam spectabat. Subito vir rusticus occurrit. "Da

mihi," inquit, "responsum, o praeclare Rosci; canis divitis vicini meum agrum intravit, necavit-que tres pullos. Quantam tu mulctam domino canis imponis?" "Quatuor asses," respondit Roscius. "Da mihi igitur asses," vir inquit, "tuus enim canis erat reus." "Res aequa est," iterum respondit Roscius, "et libenter tibi quatuor asses dabo. At tu primum numĕrā mihi quinque asses, nunquam enim jurisconsulti sine mercēde dant responsa."

22. *The Young Shaver.*

Glaucus, puer Corinthius, adultorum hominum mōres semper induebat; nam togam virilem vulgo gerebat et saepe tondebat molles gēnas. Quondam intravit tabernam praeclari tonsoris, et magnā voce "Tondē," inquit, "meam barbam sine mōrā." Tonsor, vir jōcōsus, parat aquam; obducit mentum juvenis spumā albā; cultrum acuit; postrēmo vadit ad portam, habet-que sermōnem cum amicis. Primo Glaucus rem patienter tolĕrabat; tandem non continet iram, sed causam mōrae postulavit. "At," respondit Tonsor, "tuam barbam exspecto."

23. *The Green Cheese.*

Boeotius viator olim unā cum Corinthio et Atheniensi noctu ambulabat. Mox comites ad rapidum flumen veniunt. Forte altus pons jungebat flumen. Viatores ascendunt pontem, et in aquā sub pedibus imaginem lunae vident. "Ecce," inquit Boeotius, "pulcher caseus in aquā jācet. Cur nos non praemium deportamus?" Sine mōrā Boeotius manibus pontem tēnet, et suspendit corpus super aquam. Deinde Corinthius prehendit crura amici. Atheniensis habet tertium locum et pedibus praemium

captat. Tum exclamat Boeotius, "Vos tenēte firmīter mea crura, nam manus durum lignum terit." Simul laxat manus, et omnes in aquam decidunt.

24. *Logic!*

Rusticus olim, nomine Gellius, vir dives sed indoctus, mittit filium ad ludum Zenōnis, praeclari philosophi. Post aliquot annos filius repētit paternum tectum, et parentes suā sapientiā delectat; nam omnes ingenio et sermone superabat. Mox tamen juvenis dispūtat cum patre de cultu arborum; tandem irātus, baculo caput et humēros senis verberat. "O scelerāte," exclamat Gellius, "num verberas patrem?" "Equidem," respondit juvenis, "et recte: nonne tu me parvum puerum verberabas?" "At invitus verberabam te, et pro tuā utilitate." "Et ego hodie verbero te pro tuā utilitate, et invitus."

25. *Wat Tyler.*

Ricardus, adhuc juvenis, succēdit regno Britannorum. Mox erat gravis seditio plebis. Vir rusticus, nomine Figulus, seditiosam turbam ducebat. Jam-que ingens caterva intraverat urbem Londinium, et omnia spoliabat. Inde dum cives claudunt tabernas et fugam tentant, subito rex juvenis cum paucis equitibus adest. Figulus autem prehendit equi regis habenas. Sine morā magister equitum stringit gladium occidit-que hominem audācem. Statim omnes sumunt arma, tendunt-que arcus. Rex autem procēdit in medium. "Comites," inquit, "hic jacet vester dux, nec unquam resurget. Deponite tela; ego posthac ero vobis dux."

26. The Miser's Shoes.

Senex, nomine Abulus, dives sed avarus antiquas sordidas-que vestes gerebat. Omnes cives cognoscebant pannosos avari calceos. Olim senex lavabat membra apud publicas thermas. Forte vir jocosus locum intraverat. Ubi videt vestimenta Abuli, sine mora mutat calceos senis avari cum purpureis soleis consulis. (Nam consul ibidem forte se lavabat). Mox Abulus ex aqua emergit. Nescius fraudis, dis agit gratias pro tanto miraculo, et cum purpureis soleis discedit. At ubi consul sentit furtum et cognoscit calceos Abuli, vix continet iram. Denique invitus foedos calceos induit.

27. The Miser's Shoes (continued).

Postridie lictores trahunt Abulum apud consulem, atque hominem furti accusant. Infelix Abulus multis cum lacrimis veniam imprudentis facti orat, at frustra. Nam consul aspera voce, "Deliga," inquit, "lictor, ad palum malum furem; verbera tergum saevis virgis." Lictores haud inviti sumunt poenam, calceos-que Abulo reddunt. Abulus vix trahit miserum corpus ad flumen (magnum flumen non procul aberat). Tum exclamat, "Nunquam iterum infelices calcei dominum perdētis." Inde aquae calceos committit.

28. The Dainty Boy.

Augustus puer erat pinguis et nitidus; parentes cum gaudio videbant roseas genas pueri. Olim sua nutrix jucundam coenam paraverat; caput coenae erat jus bonum.

At puer jus abnuit et optat ōva. Tanto fastīdio irata nutrix cibum amōvet, puerum-que ad lectum jejūnum dimittit. Postridie jus est iterum caput coenae; at puer, etsi valde esuriebat, iterum recūsavit. Jam-que fames corpus Augusti consumebat, tamen in suo consilio manebat puer; et haud ita multo post migravit de vitā.

29. *The cruel Frederick.*

Fredericus, puer crudēlis, non amavit animalia; saepe divellebat ālas muscarum et corpōra formīcarum acūbus transfigebat. Aliquando vexabat Trajanum, suum canem, saxis et verberibus. Saepe pater Fredericum ita monuit: "Cave canem, nonne dentes habet acūtos?" At puer verba patris negligit et manu caudam miseri canis torquet. Diu Trajanus rem patienter tolērat. Tandem iratus mordet dextram pueri. Fredericus multis cum lacrimis patrem petit. "Cur tandem," inquit pater, "meum consilium negligebas?"

30. *Follow the Leader.*

Pastor, nomine Panurgius, multas oves habebat; at dives vicinus viginti ex numero subducit. Pastor ad judicem prōpērat, furem-que accūsāt. Sed judex, vir inhonestus, prae timore divitis viri prēces pastoris spernit. Tum pastor humiliter accēdit ad furem: "Retine," inquit, "oves, da mihi tamen arietem, ducem gregis." Fur, incautus, arietem ducit. Jam pastor tollit animal in humeros et discedit. At oves audiunt vocem ducis, et universae notum ōvile sui domini petunt.

DEMONSTRATIVE AND DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 18. DEMONSTRATIVE and DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS are used to point out or distinguish some Person or Thing.

They are either *Substantival*—used instead of a Noun; or *Adjectival*—used with a Noun.

The most common are, *Is, hic, ille, idem, ipse*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Vides-nē eum ? | Do you see him ? |
| 2. Vides-nē eum leonem ? | Do you see that lion ? |
| 3. Is leo, quem vides, est fulvus. | The lion, which you see, is tawny. |
| 4. Vides-ne ejus caudam ? | Do you see his tail ? |
| 5. Hoc a te peto. | I ask you this favour. |
| 6. Demosthēnes ille orātor. | Demosthenes the famous orator. |
| 7. Hic erat taciturnus, ille loquax. | The latter was silent, the former talkative. |
| 8. Ipse venit. | He came himself. |
| 9. Eodem modo omnia agis. | You do everything in the same way. |

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Substantives. Declensions III. IV. V.
- (b) Pronouns. { Demonstrative.
 { Definitive.
- (c) Indicative { Active of the Third and Fourth
 Imperative { Conjugations.

31. *The Vulture's Nest.*

Vultur olim finxerat nidum in altā et praerupta rupe.
Hic diu impūne teneros pullos alebat. Saepe juvenes
descensum ad nidum tentaverant, at frustra, quia praeceps

scopulus imminebat, et lubrica saxa vestigia fallebant. Tandem senex juvenes his verbis deridet; "Cur ignavi periculum timetis? ecce! mea parva filia ad locum descendet." Juvenes etsi rem vix credunt, tamen mandata ejus peragunt. Magna quercus impendebat scopulo; huic funem aptant et omnia parant.

32. *The Vulture's Nest (continued).*

Jam senex tenero corpori virginis funem caute aptat. Tum sex validi juvenes eam ex altā rupe demittunt. Omnes tãciti eventum exspectant; at illa sēcūra aerium iter pergit, et magno conto defendit acutos scopulos. Jam pervēnit ad nidum, et dextrā parvum vultūrem tenet. Statim dat signum reditūs. At pater vultur audit vocem prolis, et magno clangore puellam petit. Illa tamen, etsi saevi alitis unguēs teneras manus dilacerant, cultro se defendit, nec praedam demittit. Jam juvenes vident periculum puellae, ingēmīnant-que laborem. Mox laetus pater audācem filiam amplexu tenet.

33. *The Standard.*

Ricardus, rex Britannorum, olim cum Solimano bellum gerebat. Multos equites diversarum gentium, socios adjutores-que belli, habebat. Hi fortis regis timebant virtutem, sed superbiam parum amabant. Forte rex suum signum in alto et insigni loco constituerat. Id movebat iram sociorum et noctu signum divellunt. Rex igitur, ubi reponit signum, delīgīt custodem loci equitem nomine Cennetum. Nec ille tantum honorem recūsāt, at laetus arma induit. Inde, etsi ipse haudquaquam hostem timebat, canem fidēlem vigiliae comitem advocavit.

34. *The Standard (continued).*

Nox erat et luna sērēno fulgebat caelo. Diu et vigilanter Cennetus locum custodiebat. At subito canis latratum edit. Jam ipse audit lenem sonitum. Statim stringit gladium. At vox nōta, "Depone," inquit, "telum; Cloelia tua sponsa haud procul ab hoc loco te exspectat; vēni igitur mecum celeriter." Stultus eques, fidei immemor, stationem dēsērit; relinquit tamen canem custodem loci. Dum abest, clangorem armorum audit, deinde gēmītum. Dolore furens recurrit ad locum. Eheu! signum abest, et fidelis custos moribundus jacet.

35. *The Standard (continued).*

Paucos post dies Ricardus copias sociorum recensebat. Dum ipse regio solio sedet, principes equites-que cum multis millibus militum ante oculos regis incedebant. Haud procul ab eo loco stabat Cennetus cum cane fideli (is enim vires corporis recuperaverat). Jam duces singillatim regem salutabant. Subito canis cum saevo latratu equitem, auro et ostro insignem, ex equo in pulvĕrem deturbat. Comites cum clamore occurrunt. At rex, "Consistite," inquit, "amici; justa est poena, hic enim meum signum violavit."

36. *The Faithful Hound.*

Cambricus olim, acer venator, fidēlem habebat canem, nomine Gelertum. Dum ipse in silvis abest, canem saepe relinquebat parvi filii custodem. Aliquando mōre suo Gelertus dominum rēducem cum laeto clamore salutabat. At subito dominus pectus ejus et dentes sanguine cruentos notat; perterritus cunas parvi filii petit. Eheu puerum

non videt, sed undique cruorem, foedi certaminis indicium. Statim caeco furore canem, mali auctorem, jácūlo transfigit. Gelertus cum gemitu expīrat. Simul dominus in recessu aedium infantem videt, salvum atque incolumem. Sed haud procul ab eo loco jacebat ingens lupus. Fidelis enim custos vitam infantis ita servaverat.

37. *The Gossip.*

Erat Timoni uxor garrūla. Haec aliquando apud feminam vicinam coenabat. Diu Timon uxorem suam frustra expectaverat. Tandem iratus aedium portam obsērat, et petit cūbile. Mox tamen uxor redux ostium vēhēmenter pulsāt. “Apēri celeriter portam,” exclamat illa, “nonne uxoris tuae vocem audis?” “Minime,” respondit ex cubili dominus; “tu non mea uxor es, nec vocem tuam cognosco; mea enim uxor jam mecum cubat.”

38. *The Gossip (continued).*

Diu femina preces producebat, sed frustra; tandem dolum parabat. “Nīsi tu,” inquit, “portam aperies, ego in hoc flumen desīliam.” Simul in aquam magnum lapidem devolvit, et sese non procul abdit. Vir sonitu territus ostium aperit, prōpērat-que ad ripam. Protinus irrumpit in aedes uxor, obsērat-que portam. Frustra vir infelix ostium pulsāt; “Discēde,” inquit uxor, “tu enim, ut ipse dixisti, non es meus conjux.”

39. *The Siege of Calais.*

Edvardus olim, rex Britannorum, urbem Gallīcam oppugnabat. Diu incolae copiarum regis impetum magnā cum virtute sustinuerant. Tandem, ubi nihil cibi supēr-

erat, miseri-que cives mures et pelles edebant, cum rege de deditioe agebant. At rex, propter tantam hostium pertinaciam iratus, saevas condiciones pacis imponit, mortem-que duodecim principum postulat. Sine mora duodecim viri se pro patria devovent. Inde comites maesti funibus colla amicorum vinciunt, eos-que ad regem ducunt.

40. *The Siege of Calais (continued).*

Rex inter nobiles in praetorio sedebat. Jam-que maesta turba civium captivos ad locum ducit, omnes-que multis cum precibus ad pedes victoris cadunt. At rex durus preces eorum spernit avertit-que vultum. Forte regina rem cognoscit; statim ad praetorium properat, suas-que lacrimas cum precibus civium jungit. "Da mihi, rex magne," inquit, "vitas horum fortium virorum; nonne hi recte suam patriam defenderunt?" Rex primo preces non audit, tandem lacrimae uxoris iram vincunt, poenam-que captivis remittit.

COMPARISON.

§ 19. (1) When two Things are compared they are put into the same Case and coupled by *quam*.

Amo te magis quam eum.

I love you more than him.

(2) If the *first* is either in the NOMINATIVE or ACCUSATIVE, the *second* may be put into the ABLATIVE, leaving out the *quam*.

Julia sorore pulchrior est.

Julia is more beautiful than her sister.

The Comparative can often be translated by *too, rather, comparatively*, etc.

Tardius ambulavit.

He walked rather slowly.

Longius e navi erravit.

He wandered too far from the ship.

TIME.

§ 20. (1) The Time DURING WHICH an Action lasts is put into the Accusative, sometimes with a Preposition *per*.

Totam hiemem in urbe manebat.

He remained in the city during the whole of the winter.

(2) The Time WHEN, or WITHIN WHICH, an Action is done is put into the Ablative without a Preposition.

Mediā hieme ab urbe discessit.

He went away from the city in the middle of winter.

If the Sentence is Negative the Ablative is used.

Totā hieme lupum non vidi.

I have not seen a wolf all the winter.

Observe the phrases—

Multis post annis.

Many years afterwards.

Aliquot post menses.

Several months afterwards.

Haud ita multo post.

Not long after.

Ante annum.

A year before.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Comparison of Adjectives (Regular).
- (b) Numeral and Pronominal Adjectives.
- (c) Indicative } Active of Verbs in -io, Third Con-
- Imperative } jugation.

41. *The Babes in the Wood.*

Duo olim erant fratres, Verres et Timon. Horum alterum gravis corripuerat morbus. Hic jam moribundus

fratrem ad lectum vocavit, ei-que curam parvorum liberorum mandavit. Ille multis cum lacrimis mandatum accipit, fidem-que unum annum integram servat. Secundo tamen anno, quod liberi erant agris nummis-que divitissimi, patruus, auri avidus, insidias nepotibus struebat. Itaque duos latrones ad sese appellat. "Interficite," inquit, "clam hos infantes; vobis magnum pondus argenti, pretium caedis, dabo."

42. *The Babes in the Wood (continued).*

Postridie Timon malā fraude nēpōtes ad se advōcat. "Hodie," inquit, "vicinae urbis incolae fērias agunt; hi igitur ex meis servis fidēlissimi, deliciarum causā et voluptatis, vos ad locum ducent." Simul manu duo latrones ostendit. Liberi magno cum gaudio discēdunt, et jam animo mille laetities praecipiunt. Mox autem viatores ad densam silvam, locum ad caedem aptissimum, veniunt. Forte unus ex latronibus altero erat mollior. Hujus pectus grata vox liberorum lēniverat. Hic igitur, ubi ad locum veniunt, non modo factum abnuit, sed etiam suā manu comitem crudeliorem interfecit.

43. *The Babes in the Wood (continued).*

Liberi gladiis et cruore perterriti lacrimas effundunt. Victor tamen timorem mulcet, eos-que in densiorem silvam ducit. "Hic," inquit, "manēte, dum ipse absum; mox vobis placētas lactis-que copiam reportabo." Simul a loco discedit. Unam horam liberi sine timore flores silvestres undique carpebant. Mox quod fames corpora prēmēbat reditum latronis misere cupiebant. Frustra tamen huc illuc currunt, et omne nemus maestō clamore implent, nemo enim questus eorum audit. Tandem fessi cursu, et

fame languīdi sese sub arbore dejiciunt. Mors benigna celeriter finit labores, nec de-erat honor sepulcri, parvae enim aves corpora frondibus teneris texerunt.

44. *The Rats in the Barn.*

Erat olim in Germaniā mala fames, messis enim eo anno nulla fuerat. Magna igitur turba civium quotidie a principe panem vēhēmenter petebat. Tandem precibus eorum fessus, princeps crudelis omnes in horreum ingens vanā spe cibi induxit. Mox ubi horreum plenum fuit flammās tecto admovit, et omnes ad unum delēvit. Inde dum clamoribus miserrimis at caelum et terra resōnant, “Audite,” inquit, “murium stridorem.” Vix ea dixerat, quum vocem magnam comites audiunt. “At miser, paucis post diebus, iidem mures tuum corpus devorabunt.”

45. *The Rats in the Barn (continued).*

In medio Rheno forte eo tempore stabat turris altissima; huc princeps, dirā voce perterritus, fugit; nihil enim aquā tutius habet. Hic unum diē manebat tutus, et alterum; tertiā tamen nocte custodes mille pedum crepītum audiunt. Mox ubi sol noctis umbras fugavit, immane portentum vident. Utramque enim ripam fluminis innumerabilis murium multitudo complet. Jam mures in aquam desiliunt, turrim-que petunt. Frustra princeps portas fenestras-que obsērat; hi enim scandunt muros, illi acutis dentibus ligneas portas rodunt. Passim in aedes irrum-punt, et universi in principem impētum faciunt. Frustra is deos invocāt iratos, sexcenti enim hostes ex ossibus cutem divellunt, et crudelis facti terribilem poenam sumunt.

46. *The Pied Piper.*

Hamelinam, urbem pulcherrimam, vexabat olim dira pestis; murium enim innumerabilis multitudo non modo omnia devorabat, sed etiam infantes, dum jacent in cunis, oppugnabat. Incolae omnia consilia frustra tentaverant; denique magnum pondus argenti proponunt totius generis exitii pretium. Hoc ipso tempore vir, pictā veste insignis, intravit urbem, laborem-que suscipit. Statim magna caterva eum ad forum deducit. Huc ubi pervenit advēna, ex sinu tibiā parvam detrāhit, paucos-que modos fingit. Vix id carmen cessaverat, ubi mirum prodigium evenit, undique enim ad sonum ingenti tumultu mures concurrunt. Primo consistunt, deinde omnes, albi, nigri, senes, juvenes ad modos tibiae saltant. Postremo uno impetu in flumen e conspectu desiliunt.

47. *The Pied Piper (continued).*

Primo cives rem vix credunt; deinde laetitiae ingenti se dedunt. Jam-que tibiā sui laboris praemium postulat. At cives, jam periculi expertes, fidem ingrati violant, et magnam partem argenti retinent. Itaque iratus iterum tibiā corripit, alterum-que carmen priore pulchrius fundit. Protinus ex omnibus domibus magna puerorum virginum-que caterva virum cingit. Inde tibiā, dum illi choros laetissimos agunt, omnes ad propinquum montem deducit. Tum miseri parentes rem terribilem vident; nam ipse dehiscit mons et immenso hiatu totam manum accipit.

48. *Caught by the Tide.*

Canutius, Icēnorum rex, longe sapientior erat aliis regibus. Hujus olim opes et auctoritatem unus ex assen-

tatoribus hoc modo laudabat. "Nonne," inquit, "rex magne, et mare vastum et celeres venti tua mandata peragunt?" Rex nihil respondit, sed postero die, jussu ejus, servi ad litus maritimum solium deducunt. In hoc assentatorem locat, et ipse in rupe stat propinquā. Forte aestus ex alto se incitabat. Tum rex, "Recurre," inquit, "mare superbum; nonne tu meus servus es? Cur igitur tui fluctus audaces meum solium ita violant?" Fluctus tamen surdi mandata regia non audiebant, sed se in ipsum solium illidunt. Tum rex, "Nemo nisi Deus imperium maris tenet."

49. *Rollo and the Two Sticks.*

Apud Graecos scriptores hoc invenimus de Rollone, cane callidissimo. Magister, dum ipse ambulat, semper cani comiti scipionem suum auratum committebat. Hunc Rollo superbo ore per vicos gerebat. Aliquando magister pro scipione aurato baculum sumit ligneum, altero turpius. Hoc more suo cani committit. At Rollo, propter tantum dedecus iratus, diu laborem recusat. Tandem ubi magister baculum inter dentes inseruit, canis e conspectu subito fūgit; brevi tamen ad magistrum sine baculo recurrit. Tres inde menses magister frustra baculum quaerebat; quarto tamen mense dum servi fimum ex stabulis in agros transportant, baculum sub ingente fimi acervo inveniunt.

50. *Buried alive.*

De eodem Rollone aliud et mirabilius invenimus. Magnus anātum grex in lacu finitimo natabat. Harum unam canis miro amore fovebat. Saepe jussu magistri hanc suo ore etiam ab ulteriore margine lacūs ad pedes ejus repor-

tabat. Ea quidem res erat gratior cani et domino quam anati; haec igitur pennis pedibus-que canis impetum semper fugiebat. Tandem Rollo, tali pervicaciā defessus, solum in horto effodit anatem-que vivam sepelivit, sive ludibrio, seu (ut magister credidit) quod eum locum magis idoneum putavit.

THE RELATIVE.

§ 21. (a) The RELATIVE is used to avoid repeating a word (called its Antecedent) already used once.

Video murum, *quem* Balbus aedificavit.

I see the wall, which Balbus built.

If there were no Relative we should have to say,

Video murum, et Balbus eum murum aedificavit.

I see the wall, and Balbus built that wall.

Thus it has also the force of a Conjunction, and serves to connect Sentences.

RULE 9. The RELATIVE agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

1. Nos, *qui* fortes sumus, pugnabimus.

2. Tu, *quae* parva es puella, nutricem amas.

RULE 10. The RELATIVE is not necessarily in the same Case as its Antecedent, but in the Case which its Antecedent would be in if repeated.

Ex. 11.

1. Habes asinum, *qui* (asinus) est laboris patiens.

2. Equus, *quem* (equum) habemus, est celer.

3. Virum, *cujus* (viri) filius es, amamus.

4. Hic est puer, *cui* (puero) pomā dedimus.

5. Hastā, *quā* (hastā) hostem occidisti, erat acris.

(b) A Sentence containing a Relative word is often called an Adjectival Clause, because it qualifies a Noun like an Adjective.

Est mihi mensa, quae est nigra.
I have a black table.

A Relative Clause may be omitted without altering the construction of any other word in the sentence.

(c) A Relative word is often omitted in English, but never in Latin.

Where is the table I saw yesterday?
Ubi est ea mensa, quam heri vidi?

(d) The Relative always comes first in its own Clause (except after Prepositions), and generally next to the word it qualifies.

Relative words are—

Qui, qualis, quantus,
Quo, qua, unde, ubi.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

§ 22. The Verb has two VOICES—

- (1) *Active*, when you do something;
- (2) *Passive*, when something is done to you.

In turning a Sentence from an *Active* into a *Passive* form

Accusative becomes Nominative.

Nominative becomes Ablative.

All other Cases remain unchanged.

Ex. 12.

1. { *Anseres Manlium e somno excitaverunt.*
 Manlius e somno anseribus excitatus est.
2. { *Puer necabit lupum.*
 Lupus necabitur a puero.
3. { *Cives militibus cibum dabant.*
 Cibus militibus a civibus dabatur.
4. { *Caesar civitati ducentos imperat obsides.*
 Ducenti obsides civitati imperantur a Caesare.

(1) If the doer of the act is a *Person* the Preposition *a* or *ab* is used with the Ablative. It is then called the **ABLATIVE OF THE AGENT**.

(2) Transitive Verbs become Intransitive in the Passive.

Ex. 13.

1. Centaurus sagittā ab Hercule vulneratus est.
2. Hercules sagittas veneno tinxit.
3. Via montibus altissimis continebatur.
4. Praemium victori debetur.
5. Quisque sibi argentum vindicat.
6. Scopulis afflictabitur navis.
7. Nunquam mihi hoc persuadebitur.
8. Iis nihil cibi supererat.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Relative Pronoun.
- (b) Passive of Conjugations I. and II.

51. *A Ride on the Centaur's Back.*

Centauri, qui in montibus Thessaliae habitabant, caput manus-que humanas, equinum tamen corpus habebant. Hercules olim, per has regiones cum uxore Deianira,

quam nuper duxerat, iter faciebat. Mox ad ripas alti rapidi-que fluminis viatores perveniunt, frustra-que vadum petunt. Subito occurrit centaurus quidam, nomine Nessus. "Multae," inquit, "antea trans hoc flumen a me transportatae sunt. Te quoque, o pulcherrima Deianira, si cupis, lato meo tergo libenter transportabo;" simul puellam haud invitam suscipit; deinde perfidus magna celeritate in montes fugit.

52. *A Ride on the Centaur's Back (continued).*

Hercules autem, quem fraus centauri non fallebat, arcum rapuit, et unā ex iis sagittis, quas ipse sanguine Hydrae tinxerat, fugitivum vulneravit. At moribundus puellae consilium hoc iniquissimum dat Nessus; "Accipe," inquit, "hanc tunicam, quam meus sanguis tinxit; haec tibi aliquando amorem conjugis restituet." His verbis centaurus occidit.

Paucos post annos Hercules, Oechaliae victor, Iolen captivam Deianirā pulchriorem adamavit. Haec igitur verborum centauri haud immemor, tunicam fatalem ad conjugem misit. Hanc Hercules incautus induit, et ipse necatur dirā vi illius veneni, quo olim suas sagittas tinxerat.

53. *A Wonderful Dream.*

Tres olim viatores a Gallia ad Italiam iter faciebant. Via erat et longa et difficillima, quod undique montibus altissimis continebatur. Saepe magnam cibi inopiam viatores tolerabant; tandem nihil illis super-erat nisi unus panis, haud ita grandis, quem omnes diligentissime servabant. Hunc sibi quisque vindicat. Denique fessi somno se dant, panem-que proponunt somnii insignissimi prae-

mium. Mane suum quisque comitibus somnium narrat. Primus ex viatoribus sic incipit: "Mihi in somnio apparebat rapum ingentissimum; vix id trecenti viri ex agro trahebant. Num vos aliquid hoc mirabilius videbatis? Mihi certe praemium debetur."

54. *A Wonderful Dream (continued).*

Tum secundus, "Somnium quidem mirum narravisti; mihi tamen aliquid mirabilius visum est. Nam vidi in somnio vas ingentissimum, quod vix quingenti homines totius anni spatio paraverant. Facillime eo vase istud rapum continebatur. Nonne hoc somnium mirabilius illo judicatis?" At tertius, qui haec tacite audiverat, "Certe," inquit, "uterque vestrum rem mirabilem narravit, panemque bene meruit. Mihi tamen aliquid mirum visum est. Nam in somno (ut videbatur) esuriebam; panem igitur devoravi."

55. *The Lighthouse.*

In ea parte Britanniae, quae ad septentriones spectat, litus undique rupibus asperrimis continetur. Incolae igitur, quod ibi multae naves naufragium fecerunt, turrim altissimam, quae pharus appellatur, quādam in rupe aedificaverunt. Hanc turrim habitabant senex et filia sua parva, qui noctu semper incendebant lucernam, cujus lumen saepe nautas de periculo praemonebat. At nunquam vis tempestatis labores nautarum exsuperat, et navis infelix aut sub undis se mergit, aut scopulis crudelibus afflicatur.

56. *The Lighthouse (continued).*

Fuerunt olim multos dies continuæ tempestates; tandem dies tranquillus succēdit. Jam-que procul e turri custodes magnam aspiciunt navem, quæ in scopulis haeret; mox etiam paucos vident nautas, qui manibus signa dant, auxilium-que petunt. Tum virgo animosa cum patre parvam scapham deducit, et remis velis-que navem ambo petunt. Undique ingentes fluctus surgebant, vix enim cessaverat procella; nullo tamen periculo illi terrentur, sed e morte nautas eripiunt, omnes-que tutos ad turrim reportant.

57. *Irish Stew.*

In Hibernia erat olim magna fames, quæ incolas earum regionum in diram inopiam redigebat; multi etiam spe praedæ ad latrones, qui silvas infestabant se jungebant. Forte tres latrones vesperi casam pauperis agricolæ intraverunt, minis-que saevis cibum postulabant. Is igitur, cui nihil cibi omnino supererat, diu haerebat; tandem callidum hoc consilium concipit. Ex arcâ quâdam detrahit pallium antiquissimum, quod et pater et avus diebus festis gerebant. Hoc ubi in frusta cultro diviserat, aquam-que addiderat, more juris coxit, dapes-que viris jejunis apponit. Hi avidè cibum devorant, agricolam-que laudant. At subito aliquid in faucibus unius ex latronibus haeret; ingente tussi aeratam fibulam respuit. "Quid est hoc?" inquit. "Nempe," respondit agricola, "id, quod solum superest de pallio egregio."

58. *The Snowstorm.*

Pastori cuidam duo erant filii, Brutus et Nero. Hic, puer acutus, a parentibus praecipue amabatur; illum tamen, annis seniore, omnes stultum existimabant. Hi olim cum cane suo aliquas petebant oves, quae per montes devios erraverant. Forte dum procul a casâ paternâ absunt, eos opprimit nox; simul nix crebra omnia operiebat, et spem reditûs eripuit. Tandem fessi labore sub saxo ingenti sese projiciunt, mortem-que exspectant. Tum Brutus e collo fratris taeniam, donum matris detrahit, eâque cervicem canis circumdat; "Age," inquit, "patrem pete."

59. *The Snowstorm (continued).*

Interea, quod pueri nondum revererant, ingens sollicitudo pastoris animum agitabat. Subito latratum audit canis; portam aperit; videt canem, qui taeniam sui filii gerebat. Hanc ubi vir agnoscit sine morâ facem accendit, et cum cane fideli, duce viae, tandem ad ipsum pervenit scopulum, sub quo pueri jacebant. Hic vero triste spectaculum visum est; Nero enim, quem frater suo pallio texerat, placide dormiebat, at Brutus, qui suum corpus hoc modo nudaverat, saevo gelu rigeat; nam puer fortis, quem propter segnitiam omnes deridebant, vitam suam fratri condonaverat.

60. *A Noble Action.*

Philippus, eques Britannicus, alios equites fortitudine animi corporis-que viribus aequabat; omnes tamen comitate

et mansuetudine superabat. Forte Britanni cum Hispānis bellum gerebant, atque equites utriusque exercitūs fere quotidianis pugnis vires exercebant. Aliquando dum urbem quandam Britanni oppugnant, Philippus cum paucis comitibus magnā manu hostium circumdatus est. Diu et acriter nostri Hispanorum impetum sustinebant. Tandem Philippus jaculo graviter vulneratus est. Post pugnam dum comites maesti Philippum moribundum ad castra reportant, aliquis ei galeam aquae plenam dedit. Ille autem, etsi sitis fauces urebat, militi, qui non procul jacebat avidis-que oculis aquam lustrabat, poculum dedit; “Nonne hujus vulnera,” inquit, “graviora sunt meis?”

“CUI” VERBS.

§ 23. A few Verbs, which we should expect to govern an Accusative, for some reason or other prefer the Dative. The most common are—

Parco, pareo, placeo,
Faveo, noceo, servio,
Invideo, nubo, ignosco,
Maledico, indulgeo.

PLACE.

§ 24 (1) PLACE WHERE is expressed by Ablative with Preposition *in*.

Exception 1. If there is an Epithet, the Preposition may be omitted.

2. Names of towns use an old Case called the Locative.

The Locative in the Singular of Declensions I. and II. is the same form as the Genitive, elsewhere as the Ablative.

These Locatives are also found,

Domi, ruri, humi.

(2) PLACE WHITHER is expressed by the Accusative with *ad* or *in*.

Exception. Names of Towns omit the Preposition.

"To," when it means TOWARDS, is never the sign of the Dative, but always of the Accusative.

(3) PLACE WHENCE is expressed by the Ablative with *ab* or *ex*.

Exception. Names of Towns omit the Preposition.

The name of a *small island* is treated as if it were a town.

Ex. 14. 1. *In curru* sedebat.

2. *Servus curru* portatur *eodem*.

3. *Naves Tarenti* aedificatae sunt.

4. *Pericles Athenis* habitabat.

5. *Exercitus in Hispaniam* missus est.

6. *Postero die Corinthum* pervēnit.

7. *Ex Hispaniā* statim discessit.

8. *Galli Romā* haud procul aberant.

9. *Domum ex urbe* revēnit.

10. *Cypri* multi erant servi.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Comparison of Adjectives (Irregular).
- (b) Indicative } Passive of the Third and Fourth
Imperative } Conjugations.

61. *The Ugly Duckling.*

Ingenti aliquando gaudio complebantur incolae cujusdam fundi, gallina enim ex ovis pullos nuper excluserat. Unum tamen ex ovis, quod grandius erat caeteris, adhuc integrum manebat. Tum pavo, qui maximus natu erat omnium, his verbis gallinam admonet. “Jam satis laboravisti; tandem inutile istud ovum desere.” At gallina pertinax consilium pavonis non audit, multos-que inde dies in loco manet. Denique post tantum laborem parit pullum, qui caeteros magnitudine quidem corporis superabat, sed specie et formā longe inferior videbatur; nam erant ei turpes pedes, deforme corpus, collum procērum.

62. *The Ugly Duckling (continued).*

Diu in hoc fundo anaticula turpis vitam infelicem agebat; nemo enim ei favebat. Gallinae quidem cum pavonibus miseram volucrem spernebant, quod aquam ita amavit. Anātes autem et anseres duris rostris advēnam suā aquā depellebant. Tandem maesta et infelix a fundo in locum desertum effūgit, quā sola totam hiemem habitabat. At vere novo ad lacum advēnit, in quo multi cygni natabant. His duo pueri frustra panis jactabant.

Tum illa, quod jam mortem optabat, ad cygnos ipsa natavit, flexit-que caput ad ictum rostrorum. At attonita suam imaginem, quam aqua reddebat, vidit; audivit-que vocem puerorum, qui cygnum caeteris pulchriorem laeti accipiebant. Anaticula enim turpis gracilis cygnus evaserat.

63. *The Touch of Gold.*

Midas, rex Phrygiae, quod olim Baccho placuerat, egregio munere a deo donatus est. "Delige, rex magne," inquit deus, "id quod maxime cupis; hoc tibi libenter dabo." Tum vir avarus mirum donum impetravit, omnia enim, quae suo corpore tangebat, in aurum mutata sunt. Protinus rex laetus regiam domum percurrerat, manu-que vasa, mensas, lectos, omnia tangebat. Inde ubi nihil ligni aut argenti in aedibus manebat, gratias pro tanto beneficio Baccho persolvit. Tandem labore fessus coenam poscit, avidis-que oculis dapes splendida lustrat. Mox tamen ubi piscem ad os admovet, cibus in aurum statim mutatus est; rex igitur, cujus in faucibus rigida haerebat massa, vinum poscit; idem evenit. Tandem rex esuriens, quod nihil nec edebat, nec bibebat compluribus diebus, maximis precibus Bacchum orat. Inde cum risu deus fatale donum amovet.

64. *The Gossiping Trees.*

Apollo olim, curvae lyrae inventor, cum Satyro quodam de arte suâ decertabat. Tandem tanti certaminis arbitrium ambo ad Midam regem (de quo supra demonstravimus) commiserunt. Rex autem, qui numeros omnino ignorabat, postquam carmina utrius-que audiverat, Satyro palmam dedit. Deus igitur, tali stultitiâ iratus, capiti regis asini aures affixit. Tum rex callidum consilium concepit; regium enim tonsorem ascivit, cujus operâ suum dedecus

ab oculis omnium abditum est. At tonsor, vir loquax, qui, dum manet in urbe, rem vix celabat, rus discessit, regis-que fortunam arboribus narravit. Hae autem comarum susurru, quod vento rami agitati sunt, his verbis rem vulgabant, "Sunt Midae aures asini."

65. *A Scape-Goat.*

Vulpes sitiens, quae desiluerat in puteum, haud ita altum, sed lateribus praeruptis, post-quam omnem rationem fugae frustra tentaverat, ab omni spe reditūs interclusa est. Mox tamen caper, qui aquam petebat, quod fervidi solis radii agros urebant, ad eundem puteum advenit. "Salve," inquit, "dulcissima, nonne aqua ista frigida est et jucunda?" "At nunquam jucundiores bibi," respondit vulpes, "desili igitur quam celerrime, ego enim jam-diu parco aquae, quod te expecto." Hoc ubi audivit stultum animal, in puteum desiluit. At vulpes callida in cornua amici prosiluit, quorum operā sese ad terram sublevavit. Inde, miseri amici immemor domum discessit.

66. *Ingratitude.*

Apud antiquos scriptores multa legimus de quodam equite, qui Philippum (de quo supra demonstravimus) mansuetudine exsuperabat. Huic enim, dum saucius humi jacet, aquam multo labore apportaverat amicus. Is autem insigni abstinentiā aquam uni ex hostibus, qui juxta jacēbat, integram praebeuit. At perfidus hostis, dum donum accipit, cultro manum, quae poculum porrigebat, vulneravit. Tum eques ingrato viri animo iratus, postquam eum modice culpaverat, partem aquae ipse bibit, partem tamen hosti iterum dedit.

67. *The Wolves.*

Omnium animalium, quae Scythiam incolunt, teterrimi sunt lupi; hi enim saepe ab omni parte conveniunt, perque silvas magno agmine praedam exquirunt. Femina quaedam cum tribus liberis per has silvas in curru vehebatur. Subito luporum ululatus auditur, et mox dirum agmen apparet. Frustra illa habēnas dat equo, equos enim facile cursu assiduo exsuperant lupi. Vix breve spatium inter-ponitur, misera-que femina linguas sanguineas, fauces nigras, dentes crudeles aspicit. Jam fervidum spiritum saevorum animalium fere sentit. Tum metu vesano mater ex curru minimum natu liberorum dejicit, et dono horribili impetum luporum parumper cohibet.

68. *The Wolves (continued).*

Primo atrox consilium successit, lupi enim, dum saevo clamore praedam rapiunt, agmen sistunt; mox tamen ubi carnem ex ossibus miseri infantis dilaniaverant (nec longus ille fuit labor) iterum fugientibus instabant. Iterum femina infelix idem facit, alterum-que infantem lupis concedit. Jamque per arbōres, spectaculum gratissimum, visa sunt tecta aedium in quibus amici habitabant, fessus-que equus ingeminat cursum. Nec tamen domum advenit, antequam mater tertium infantem eodem modo morti objecit.

Inde ubi convocaverat propinquos fatum liberorum suam-que fugam narravit. Tum maximus natu, dum caeteri horrore obstupefacti sunt; "Tu tuis infantibus," voce inquit terribili, "non parcebas; nec ego tibi nunc parcam." Haec ubi dixerat, securi, quam manu tenebat, caput impiae matris percussit.

69. *A Cat's Paw.*

Apicio mercatori, qui Capuae vivebat, ex Aegypto felem, simiam ex Libya suae naves transportaverant. Hae quidem bestiae sub tecto mercatoris concordissime vivebant, longe tamen aliud fuit utriusque ingenium. Illa, naturā tardior, magnam diei partem dormiebat; haec, alacrior, comitem stolidam saepe per joca vexabat. Forte Apicius castaneas aliquando igne torrebat. Has ubi videt simia, ad ignem accedit, avidis-que oculis nuces observat. Diu haeret incerta; dulces quan-quam fruges animum alliciunt, fervidus ignis a furto deterret. Subito manu felem, quae ante ignem more suo dormiebat, rapit, et pede ejus castaneas singillatim ex igne detrahit. Deinde dum illa magno gemitu casum deplorat, ipsa nuces secura devorat.

70. *The Effect of a Fall.*

Indi, qui oras maris australis incolebant, etsi multa erant et nova animalia in suis finibus, equorum genus nondum cognoverunt. Hi igitur quum primum bellum gesserunt cum Hispānis, qui ex equis plerum-que pugnant, novo spectaculo quam maxime territi sunt. Equum enim cum suo equite unum animal putabant. Primo impetu hanc ob causam ab equitibus perturbati sunt, brevi tamen, quod copiae suae multo plures erant, praelium renovabant. Denique quidam ex Hispānis, cujus equus a funditore vulneratus est, super caput animalis effusus est. Is igitur pedes pugnabat. At Indi, ubi ex uno animali duos hostes viderunt, perterriti terga verterunt.

VERB INFINITIVE.

§ 25. Every Verb has two parts—

(1) FINITE, limited by Person.

Amo, I love.

Amas, you love.

Amat, he loves.

(2) INFINITIVE, not limited by Person.

Amare, to love.

The *Finite* part of the Verb contains the Indicative, Conjunctive, and Imperative Moods.

The *Infinitive* part of the Verb contains Infinitive Mood, Gerunds, Supines, and Participles.

These are partly Verb, partly Noun or Adjective.

As Verb (1) they can govern Cases.

(2) they have Tenses.

As Noun { (1) they follow the ordinary rules of Num-
or ber, Gender, and Case.

Adjective { (2) they cannot form complete sentences.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

§ 26. The INFINITIVE MOOD is used—

(1) Like the Nominative of an ordinary Noun, as Subject to a Verb; *e.g.*—

Ex. 15.

1. { *Hoc pomum est jucundum.*
Ēdēre est jucundum.

2. { *Fames nocet pueris.*
Nimium ēdēre nocet pueris.

3. *Vidēre est credēre.*

4. *Dāre quam accipēre melius est.*

5. *Cato dicitur discessisse ex urbe.*

(2) As Accusative to such Verbs as *possum*, *volo*, *audeo*, *soleo*, *conor*, *incipio*, *statuo*, etc., which are not often found with the Accusative of ordinary Nouns.

1. *Ex equis pugnare solent.*
2. *Potes-nē huic persuadēre?*

SPACE.

§ 27. In measuring DISTANCE, HEIGHT, BREADTH, etc., the Accusative is used.

1. *Britanniā a Gallia multa millia passuum abest.*
Britain is many miles distant from Gaul.
2. *Haec arbor est viginti-duos pedes altā.*
This tree is twenty-two feet high.

But when two Things are compared, the DIFFERENCE between them is put into the Ablative.

1. *Multo plures quam hostes sumus.*
We are much more numerous than the enemy.
2. *Altus erat sex pedes, pede altior quam soror.*
He was six feet high, a foot taller than his sister.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

- (a) Indicative } Passive of Verbs in *-io*, Third
Imperative } Conjugation.
- (b) Infinitive Active of the Four Conjugations.
- (c) Also *Possum*.

Volo.

Nolo.

Malo.

71. *The Basket of Eggs.*

Rex quidam, qui multa mala ab uxore tolerabat, quod mentem filii a matrimonio avertere voluit, juvenem ita

admonuit. "Mihi quidem in animo est, omnium meorum civium fortunas cognoscere. Tu hunc laborem pro patre suscipe. En tibi hunc calathum ovorum plenum, hos-que duo equos committo. Tu, dum urbem perlustras, ei ovum da, quaecunque suum conjugem regit; eam autem, quae a conjugeregitur, equo dona." Filius etsi rem intelligere non potest, parentis tamen mandata perficit. Ubi ad primam domum advenit, vocem asperam audivit feminae, quae ob nescio quam causam conjugem maledicebat. Huic ovum dedit. Deinde alteram domum petit, quā conjux extra portam stabat, quod uxor eum foras extruserat, dum ipsa domum verret.

72. *The Basket of Eggs (continued).*

Inde juvenis ad multa aedificia iter faciebat, nullam tamen feminam mandatis viri obedientem invenire poterat. Vesperi ubi unum modo ovum in calatho manebat ad casam quandam advenit, cujus incolae coenabant. Hi benigne juvenem accipiunt, vocant-que ad coenam. Is igitur, dum libenter coenat, mores utriusque diligenter observat, laetus-que mulierem pudicam cognoscit, quae semper (ut videtur) conjugem parat. Tum juvenis, "Tantae virtutis praemium vobis reddere in animo est. Sunt mihi duo equi, haec alba, ille autem niger. Ex his vobis alterum dabo; utrum mavultis?" "Nigrum," vero respondit vir. "At o stultissime tace," exclamat femina, "equidem albam equam malo, nec tibi in hac re parere volo." At Princeps cum risu ovum suis hospitibus dat, et ipse cum equis domum ad patrem se recipit.

73. A Breach of Discipline.

Fredericus, Germanorum rex, quod ab hostibus premebatur, saevissimā disciplinā milites cohibebat. Rex saepe noctu solus per castra ambulabat, et ipse custodes in stationibus disponebat. Aliquando, dum more suo castra perlustrat, videt lucernam, quae in tabernaculo finitimo ardebat. Rex igitur qui maximā irā movebatur, quod ignem militibus interdixerat, silenter tabernaculum intravit. Hic miles epistolam scribebat ad uxorem. Dum multis verbis dura pericula belli, suam salūtem, amorem-que constantem narrat, subito regem iratum aspicit. Tum rex, "Iterum epistolam repete, haec tamen adde; vale o carissima, cras enim ego, quia imperatori male parui, capitis damnabor."

74. A Bull's-eye.

Loxias, quod vitam in silvis semper degebat, omnes alios sagittarios superabat. Saepe lupos aquilas-que volucris sagittis transfigebat, nec unquam frustra a se telum missum est. Forte incolae urbis propinquae ludos solennes celebrabant. Primo quadrīgas agitabant juvenes, deinde pugnis certabant, postremo certamen sagittariorum institutum est. Diu Loxias, qui cum ceteris decertare noluit, se a certamine abstinuit, nec arcum ab humeris amovit. Denique quidam ex regiis sagittariis, cui nomen erat Hubertus, sive casu, seu quod ventus ei favebat, mediam metam sagittā transfixit. Tum demum Loxias arcum tendit, et suo telo sagittam Huberti in duas partes findit. Ingens ad caelum tollitur clamor, omnes-que Hubertum victorem salutant.

75. The Weather-wise Donkey.

Ludovicus, rex Gallorum, fidem maximam habebat ei generi hominum, qui astrologi vocantur, quod motu stellarum imbres ventos-que praedicere solent. Rex, qui multum in venationibus erat, aliquando dum magnum cervum canibus per silvas agitat, celeri equo longe ante omnes socios praetervectus est. Interea caelum nubibus obscuratur, gravis-que imber cum multā grandine in terram cecidit. Rex igitur, quod parvam casam inter arbores videt, tempestatis perfugium petit. Tum ubi is graviter incusabat indoctos illos astrologos, "Nulla tamen tempestas," respondit agricola, cujus casa erat, "me incautum excipit; semper enim meus asinus, qui fruges horti ad forum portare solet, voce raucā imbrem mihi praedicat." "Nimirum," cum risu respondit rex, "si tuus asinus tam bonus astrologus est, meos astrologos posthac in numero asinorum habebo."

76. A Practical Joke.

'Henricus, Britannorum rex, quatuor habebat filios, qui, quod inter se saepe dissidebant, patris animum graviter vexabant. Ex his maximus natus, cui nomen erat Robertus, juvenis ferox et iracundus saepe per ludibrium a fratribus exercebatur. Hi olim, qui in superiore parte aedium forte fuerunt, Robertum, dum in horto ambulat, improbo animo observabant. Mox juvenis improvidus sub ipsam fenestram, quā fratres despiciebant, gressum direxit. Tum pueri maligni, ut primum occasio data est, in caput fratris incauti amphoram aquae plenam effuderunt. At Robertus irā caecā gladium stringit, in-que fratres impetum facit. Hi autem perterriti in penetralia regis

perfugerunt. Rex igitur, qui junioribus semper favebat, Robertum in exilium relegavit.

77. How to please Everybody!

Senex quidam, qui asinum vendere voluit, cum filio eum ad urbem ducebat. Mox occurrunt choro virginum, quae dona ad templa Minervae portabant. "Hercle," inquit, ex his maxima natu, "num-quid potest esse stultius illis, qui pedibus iter faciunt, nec asino vehuntur?" Hoc ubi audivit senex, filium asinum conscendere jussit, et ipse alacri gressu iter pergebat. Non procul ab eo loco aliqui senes sermonem inter se serebant. Tum unus, "Eheu," inquit, "quantum tempora mutantur! Ubi nunc est ille senectutis proprius honor; desili ex asino puer impudens, et patri cede." Inde juvenis, quem pudor facti jam movet, celeriter id, quod sibi imperatum est, facit, senex-que invicem asinum conscendit.

78. How to please Everybody! (continued).

Forte via secundum flumen ducebat, in quo duae feminae vestes lavabant. Hae, ubi viatores vident, unā voce crudelitatem patris, filii-que durum laborem plorant. Senex igitur, qui omnibus placere vult, puerum post se sedere jubet. Nec tamen ea res prospere evenit, quod alius viator qui iis occurrit. "O impudentiam nefandam!" inquit, "facilius potestis asinum ipsi vehere, quam vos miserum animal." Tum senex, qui ne id quidem ineptum putabat, postquam crura asini funibus ad magnum contum vinxerat, novum onus cum maximo labore in suos filii-que humeros sublevavit. At asinus, cui haec minime placebant, dum ponte flumen transmittunt, subito nisu vincula rumpit, et in aquam praecipitatur.

79. *The Hedgehog.*

Apud Indos multi sunt serpentes, qui inter se magnitudine et specie longe dissimiles sunt; alii enim totas boves devorare solent; alii, qui unum modo pedem longi sunt, vulnus tamen mortiferum dare possunt. Judex quidam, qui in illis regionibus habitabat, dum mane soleas induit, altero pede levi puncto vulneratur. Extemplo is, homo promptissimus, pede pulsavit humum, et suo pondere anguem parvum, qui in soleā latuerat, oppressit. Paucis post diebus servus ejusdem judicis, dum calceos induit, punctum haud ita magnum ipse sentit. Statim judicis facti memor, quam maximā vi in terram pedem incussit. Inde acuto dolore furiosus calceos exuit, invenit-que haud serpentem quidem sed echinū.

80. *Bide your Time.*

Fido parvus canis, qui dominum quam maxime amabat, quod nullo modo amorem praestare poterat, saepe suum casum dolebat. Tandem Rolloni, magno cani, rem ita indicavit, "O fortunate canis! quot modis nostro domino prodes; tu domum custodis; fures a limine, lupos ab ovili arces; ego autem nihil facere possum." "At," respondit Rollo sapiens, "in officio mane; sine dubio occasionem tibi dabit fortuna." Paucis post diebus, dum dominus noctu dormit, Fido, qui haud procul humi jacebat, aspexit latronem, qui clam domum intraverat. Protinus latratu dominum e somno excitavit, et suā vigilantiam eum e periculo eripuit.

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE.

§ 28. The Verbs (*rogo, doceo*, etc.) which make sense with either an Accusative of the *Person* or of the *Thing*, sometimes use both at once. This is called DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE.

- Ex. 16. 1. Jamdudum *te* doceo.
 2. Zeno *philosophiam* docuit.
 3. *Te philosophiam* docebo.

(1) With some Verbs the Accusative of the *Thing* is generally expressed by the *Present Infinitive*.

4. Docebo *te tacēre*.
 5. Quis *te* vetuit *canēre*.
 6. Omnes *discedēre* jussit. .
 7. Cimbros prohibuerunt suos fines *vastare*.

(2) If converted into the Passive—

Accusative of *Person* becomes Nominative.
 Accusative of *Thing* remains.

8. { Magister docet *puerum litteras*.
 { *Puer* docetur *litteras* a magistro.
 9. { Patres *consulem exercitum scribēre* jusserunt.
 { *Consul* a patribus *exercitum scribēre* jussus est.

QUALITY.

§ 29. A QUALITY is something peculiar in a man, which distinguishes him from others.

A man *with a beard*.

In English *Quality* is expressed—

By an *Adjective*.

A *talented* man.

By a *Genitive*.

A man *of talents*.

By an *Ablative*.

A man *without talent*.

In Latin, if the Genitive or Ablative is used, an *epithet* must always be put in.

1. Vir *ingeniosus*.
2. Vir *summi ingenii*.
3. Vir *nullo ingenio*.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

The following ten pieces require a knowledge of—

(a) Infinitive Passive of the Four Conjugations.

(b) Also *Fero*.

Fio.

Eo.

81. *The Inexhaustible Purse.*

Die Dianae sacro duo advenae sordidā veste, et specie humili, cibum petebant ab Ephesiis, qui templum deae

celebrabant. Ubi ex tot divitibus nemo preces audire voluit, piscatorem pauperem, qui adstabat, auxilium rogaverunt. "At," respondit ille, "est mihi nec cibus nec argentum domi, quod continuæ tempestates pisces a nostris oris jamdudum depellunt. Si tamen mecum venire vultis, hanc noctem sub meo tecto requiescere poteritis." Inde advenas, qui laeti beneficium accipiunt, domum ad uxorem ducit. Illa autem maesta, quod digno hospitio advenas non potest accipere, loculos vacuos, inopiae signum, ostendit. Subito ad terram decidunt asses duo. Piscator, miraculo attonitus, vinum cibum-que emit; nec posthac duram paupertatem ferebat, nunquam enim loculis de-erant divini asses.

82. *The Golden Loaf.*

Lydon, agricola pauper sed probus, aliquando cum filio ãdebat parvum panem, quem totius diei mercẽde vix emerat. Dum puer dentibus suam partem panis frangit, complures nummi aurei, qui in cibo occulti erant, in gremium ejus deciderunt. Hoc ubi videt puer, "Accipe," inquit laetã voce, "pater, hos nummos, quos deus aliquis tibi, paupertatis remẽdium, tribuit." "Minime carissime," respondit pater, "pecuniam potius reddẽmus pistori, qui, dum panem coquit, pecuniam cum farinã nescio-quo casu miscuit." Sine mora ambo ad pistorem properant rem-que narrant. Tum ille, "Macte virtute Lydon; fortunam, quam bene meruisti, carpe; hunc enim panem, jussu regis, ei, quem inveni probissimum, libenter do."

83. *Hospitality.*

Multa audivimus de luxu divitiis-que eorum sacerdotum, qui sacris Cereris prae-erant. Ex his unus, cui nomen erat Lycus, quanquam modicas modo divitias habebat, omnes alios benignitate et liberalitate superabat. Hic enim, qui quotidie cibum semel edēbat, semper ad frugalem coenam binos pauperes vocabat. Aliquando dum cum duobus pauperibus coenare incipit, tertius hospes, quem ipse non vocaverat, domum intravit. Tum Lycus, quod coena quatuor convivis non suppetebat, suum lectum advenae concessit (Romani enim, dum coenant, in lectis semper jacebant). "Tu," inquit, "hodie coena; equidem heri coenavi; cras quoque si dis ita placet, coenabo."

84. *Honesty is the best Policy.*

Padius, agricola probus, qui multo labore aliquid argenti collegerat, vaccam tandem emit, cujus lacte et sese et liberos alebat. Complures menses satis pabuli praebebat pratum haud ita magnum; at mediā aestate, quod totus ager ardore solis torrebatur, illa fame misere pressa est. Hoc ubi sensit Padius, quod acerrimo dolore perturbatus est, ad horreum divitis coloni, qui non procul habitabat, noctu accessit. Hic postquam humeros magno feni pondere oneravit, subito suae virtutis memor pabulum his verbis ad terram dejecit; "Magna est probitas, nec malo furto vaccam servare volo." Postridie colonus, quem nec factum nec verba Padii fefellerant, donum ad eum misit tantum feni, quantum plaustro vehi poterat, cum epistolā, in quā haec scripta erant; "Magna vero est probitas, equidem tamen tuam vaccam servare volo."

85. *The Bearskin.*

Venator quidam, cui nihil erat argenti, Capuam ad mercatorem ivit. "Vis-ne," inquit, "emere ursae pellem praestantissimam." "Maxime," respondit ille. Cui venator, "Hodie quidem eam tibi afferre non possum, quod nondum ursam interfeci, at paucis diebus cum pelle redibo." Mercator tamen, qui nunquam silvas viderat, non modo ei multum argenti dedit, sed etiam ipse cum venatore ad locum ire constituit. Ubi ad silvam venerunt, mox ipsam viderunt ursam, quae tardo gressu ad eos incedebat. Tum perterritus arborem ascendit mercator; at comes infelix, qui fugere non poterat, quod armis impeditus est, projecit se in terram, mortem-que simulavit. Ursae enim, etsi homines vivos maximā vi oppugnare solent, cadavera tangere nolunt. Itaque ursae postquam nasum corpori ejus admoverat rauco cum fremitu discessit.

86. *Self-Restraint.*

Voluerunt olim animalia novum creare regem, quod leo, qui regnum antea obtinuerat, a venatore quodam occisus erat. Itaque certo die simius, cujus joca ceteris magnopere placebant, suffragiis omnium rex creatus est. Vulpes tamen, cui simii nova dignitas minime grata fuit, regem submovere constituit. "Veni me-cum," inquit, "rex magne, invēni enim sub antiquā quercu multum argenti, quod jure regum tibi proprium est." Simius statim jussit eam ad locum se ducere, incidit-que in plagas, quas vulpes paraverat. Tum illa cum risu, "Quomodo tu potes," inquit, "alios regere, qui ne te ipsum quidem regere potes?"

87. A Promising Pupil.

Medicus quidam gloriosus, qui maximā paupertate premebatur, omnium animos in se convertere voluit. Is igitur dum per urbem album asinum ducit, magnā voce clamitabat, "Hunc quem videtis asinum, cives, litteras Latīnas docere possum." Tum rex, cui id nuntiatum est, postquam hominem ad se arcessiverat, eum rem statim perficere jussit. Is vero operam libenter suscipit, sed moram decem annorum postulat. Postero die unus ex amicis medicum ita admonuit; "Fuge, o stultissime, ex hac regione, tu enim capitis certe damnaberis, quod rem, quae fieri non potest, suscepisti." At ille, "Bono es animo, amice; nam decem annis aut ego aut rex aut asinus occiderimus."

88. The Saracen's Head.

Ricardo, Britannorum regi, non modo cor sed etiam venter erat leonis, si id verum est quod Sarracēni de eo referunt. Is enim postquam totius diei spatium cum hostibus pugnaverat, tandem fessus cibum postulavit. Tum servi, quod nihil cibi jam reliquum erat, nec regis mandata detrectare audebant, ex captivis pinguiissimum coxerunt, dapes-que novas, loco apri, fesso apposuerunt domino. Inde rex, qui cibo quam maxime delectabatur, caput animalis afferri jussit. Mox ubi servi perterriti mandata perfecerunt, ille ingenti cum risu, "Certe," inquit, "nunquam nobis commeatus de-erunt, si carnem hostium ita edere possumus."

89. *Town v. Country.*

Urbanus mus, qui rus ad fratrem iverat, cibum rusticum aegre tulit atque edere noluit. "Si vis," inquit, "domum mecum redire sex-centas delicias habebis." Itaque illi, postquam totius diei iter fecerunt, mediā nocte parietem splendidi aedificii rimā angustā ineunt. Tum mus urbanus magnificas dapces affert, et rusticum in lecto purpureo locat. At subito ingens auditur clamor; panduntur portae; inruunt decem servi nigerrimi. Fugit perterritus mus uterque, et vix in perfugium se recipit. Deinde rusticus. "Solus," inquit, "vitam urbanam carpe; ego certe salutem et glandes meas malo."

90. *Counting her Chickens.*

Phyllis ancilla quaedam mulctarium novi lactis plenum Nolam ferebat. Dum iter facit, suas opes ita numerabat. "Certe," inquit, "ubi lac vendidero ova complura potero emere. Nonne ex ovis gignuntur pulli? ex pullis argentum? Tum suem emere in animo est, quae brevi porculos multos mihi pariet. Inde erit mihi vacca; nec multo post vitulus fusco colore, oculis pulcherrimis. Quantā laetitiā vitulum, dum saltat in pratis, aspiciam?" Haec ubi dixit prae gaudio saltavit ipsa, quo subito motu lac omne unācum divitiarum spe effusum est.

PARTICIPLES.

§ 30. Participles are partly ADJECTIVE, partly VERB. See page 48.

N.B.—Adjectives—

- (1) Do not necessarily tell you anything fresh, but only serve to distinguish the Noun they qualify.

Lend me your *new* coat.

- (2) Tell you something *fresh*, and are the most important word in the sentence.

I lent you my coat *new*, and you ruined it.

Participles belong properly to this latter class. Thus they may often be translated by a *Relative Clause*, or by an *Adverbial Sentence*, introduced by the Conjunctions *when, while, because*, etc.

1. Vidi meum filium saltantem.

I saw my son { dancing.
 while he was dancing.

2. Vidi latronem gladio armatum.

I have seen a robber { armed with a sword.
 who was armed, etc.

3. Hostes victi pacem petierunt.

The enemies { conquered sought for peace.
 when they had been conquered, etc.

4. Milites armis impediti fugere non potuerunt.

The soldiers, { hampered with their arms, could not flee.
 because they were hampered, etc.

5. Flumen transituros equites oppresserunt.

The cavalry surprised { about to cross the river.
them as they were on the point, etc.

N.B.—Remember that the Past Participle is Passive, and do not translate it by *having*.

PRICE AND VALUE.

- § 31. *Fixed* Value is expressed by the Ablative.
Unfixed Value is expressed by the Genitive.

Ex. 17.

1. *Parvi* hostes habet.
2. Emit hortos *ducentis minis*.
3. Vendidi alterum equum *talento* alterum *pluris*.
4. { *Quanti* aestimas agrum ?
 { *Quinque talentis*.

§ 32. The Relative is often used in Latin after a full stop. This does not make the sentence Adjectival, but simply serves to connect it with what has gone before.

RULE 9. After a full stop do not translate the Relative by *who* or *which*, but by the Demonstratives *he*, *this*, etc., with or without a Conjunction.

1. *Quod* ubi sensit.
 (*And*) *when* he perceived this.
2. *Cui* respondit senex.
 (*But*) *the* old man answered him.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

91. *The Bloodhound.*

Robertus, Scotorum rex, vir et armis et virtute insignis, bellum cum Britannis non prospere primo gerebat. Erant enim in castris hostium complures Scoti, qui ob privatam invidiam Britannis auxilium praebebant. Ex his unus constituit regem capere per canem fidelissimum, quem ipse donum ab eo acceperat. Robertus forte, majoribus hostium copiis circumdatus, suos fugae causā in omnes partes discedere jusserat; ipse tamen cum uno comite se in silvas abdedit. At hostes, cane ducti, regis perfugium facile invenerunt. Hic autem latratu canis admonitus, per alveum fluminis duo millia passuum ambulavit; quo consilio saevos hostes elusit. Canis enim, qui vestigia domini terrā cognoscere poterat, aquā omnino falsus est.

92. *The Bloodhound (continued).*

Postquam duas horas in silvā densissimā erraverant, tandem rex comes-que fidelis tribus viris armatis, specie feroci, obviam iverunt. Rex tamen, etsi hos in suspicione habuit, fame confectus, hospitium datum non abnuī. Inde ductus ad casam, quae haud procul aberat, benigne acceptus est a latronibus, qui totam ovem coxerunt, magnam-que partem advēnis dederunt. Post coenam Robertus, longo labore defessus, somno sese dedit. Comes tamen, qui a rege vigilare jussus erat, gravi somno oppressus, officium omisit. Tum latrones, qui ipsi somnum simularant, furtim petebant eam partem casae, quā hospites dormiebant.

93. *The Bloodhound (continued).*

Rex tamen, qui lēviter dormiebat, somno excitatus, a lecto prosiluit et postquam comitem suscitavit, gladium destrinxit. Atrox inde certamen factum est, rex enim gladio unum e latronibus transfixit; at comes infelix, subito impetu perturbatus, a latronibus interfectus est. Tum rex irā et dolore incensus, quod gladium e corpore latronis interfecti detrahare non poterat, face ardenti, quam e foco corripuerat, alterius latronis caput elisit. Quod ubi videt tertius, morte comitum perterritus, fugam tentavit. Nec tamen e periculo evasit, rex enim jam armatus gladio, quo occisum latronem spoliaverat, hostem fugientem mortali vulnere confecit.

94. *A Lover lost.*

Galli, qui audaciam maximi aestimabant, ferarum certaminibus multum delectabantur. Aliquando rex cum magnā catervā nobilium mulierum-que clararum ludos solennes aspiciebat. Quaedam ex his, quae sponsi fortitudinem tentare voluit, aureum torquem dejecit in mediam arenam, quā leo ingens cum duobus tigribus certamen acerrimum agebat. “Tu quidem,” inquit, “si quid in te residet amoris erga me, torquem mihi e feris eripe.” Statim juvenis his verbis accensus, in arenam se praecipitavit; saltu alacri torquem rapuit; tutus cum praemio rediit. Tum ille, dum omnes factum plaudunt, cum risu ad pedes virginis crudelis torquem projecit. “Tu quidem,” inquit, “meam vitam minimi habuisti; ego tuum amorem.”

95. *How to get rid of a Wife.*

Fulvius quidam, cui uxor erat difficilis, quod eam vi interficere non audebat, fraudem adhibere constituit. Mulierem igitur ad ripam fluminis, quod per ipsum hortum fluebat, duxit. Quo ubi advenit, "Mihi," inquit, "in animo est e vitā discedere. Tu igitur, ut uxor fidelis, extremis viri mandatis pare." Uxor incauta fidem dat. "Ergo," inquit Fulvius, "manus mihi post tergum hoc fune vinci, me-que in flumen dejice." Tum ea, etsi rem credere vix potuit, quod noluit fidem datam violare, manus ejus constrinxit, et maximo nisu eum in aquam propellere paravit. At Fulvius subito motu corporis periculum elusit, mulier-que improvida suo impetu in aquam praeceps dejicitur. Inde miseris precibus auxilium oranti respondit ille; "Volo equidem te juvare; quod tamen meas manus vinxisti, nullo modo possum."

96. *A Stern Example.*

Dux quidam, qui cum Gallis bellum gerebat, quod voluit cives ab omni injuriā defendere, poenis gravissimis suos rapinis prohibebat. Olim dum cum legatis coenat, in praetorium ducti sunt tres viri, furto in manifesto deprehensi. Tum dux, qui magnitudine poenae reliquos deterrere voluit, jussit fures illico de magnā quercu, quae non multum aberat, suspendi. Postero die dum in itinere agmen locum praeterit, ante oculos omnium tria cadavera, militari pallio vestita, ex arbore pendebant. Quo exemplo territi, milites in posterum ab omni genere rapinae abstinebant. Id tamen exemplum salubrius quam crudēlius fuit; dux enim misericordiā commotus, suspenderat haud fures quidem, sed cadavera trium militum, qui pridie morbo absumpti erant.

97. *The Guards outwitted.*

Henricus, rex Britannorum, qui cum civibus turbulentis bellum gerebat, filium suum equitatu praefecerat. Hic tamen, juvenis acer, quod equitibus hostium effusis audacius institerat, tandem captus est ab hostibus. Victores autem qui captivo volebant indulgere, eum sinebant quotidie cum paucis custodibus in equo vehi. Aliquando custodes jussu principis inter se cursu equorum contendebant. Tandem postquam equi omnium cursu et labore confecti sunt, princeps, qui a certamine de industria abstinebat, "En," inquit, "vobis novum certamen propono." Cum his verbis equum integrum incitavit, celeriterque e conspectu hostium fessorum ad amicos vectus est.

98. *A Foul.*

Romanus olim cum duobus Graecis cursu contendebat. Ubi signum datum est, omnes pariter e carceribus evolant. Mox tamen unus e Graecis, qui celeritate pedum praestantior fuit, ceteros superabat. Huic modico intervallo insistebat Romanus, quem acerrimo cursu urget Graecus alter. Jam-que ubi sub ipsum finem adveniebant, primus Graecorum, qui victoriam pro certo habuit, minus caute currebat. Ille autem lubrico gramine falsus praeceps decedit. Tum quod ipse praemium reportare non potuit, amici haud immemor, sese opposuit Romano praetereunti, qui invicem ad terram provolutus est. Itaque Graecus alter voce omnium victor est appellatus.

99. *A Disguised Monarch.*

Jacobus, rex Scotorum, vir gloriae militaris avidus, saepe sine ullo comite errabat, veste suae fortunae dissimili in-

dutus. Olim dum per quandam silvam iter facit, de improvviso a tribus latronibus oppressus, in maximum capitis periculum adductus est. At rusticus quidam, qui ad clangorem armorum occurrerat, securi armatus, regi vulneribus et labore paene confecto, auxilium attulit, fugavit-que latrones. Tum ubi rusticus pro tanto beneficio praemium accipere noluit; rex "Saltem," inquit, "redi me-cum ad urbem, quā te digno accipiam hospitio, quod ipse apud regem habito."

100. *Which is the King?*

Rusticus, qui regem videre valde cupiebat, laetus cum hospite ignoto ad regiam iter fecit. Post coenam, rex "Si vis" inquit, "me-cum in alteram partem aedium ire, et regem et nobiles complures tibi ostendam." "Maxime," respondit rusticus, "sed quomodo regem cognoscere potero." "Facile," respondit ille, "nam ceteri sunt capite nudato, rex autem solus capite operto manet." Inde splendidum ineunt atrium, ubi adstant viri complures, ostro insignes et auro. Frustra rusticus oculis regem per totum coetum exquirat. Tandem ad comitem versus; "Ex nobis," inquit, "alter rex necessario est, nam soli ex tanto coetu capite sumus operto."

DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 33. DEPONENT VERBS are Passive in form but Active in meaning.

Mōrior, I die.

Quēror, I complain.

(i.) The Present and Future Participles are Active in form as well as meaning.

Querens, complaining.

Questurus, about to complain.

(ii.) The Past Participle of Deponent Verbs is Active in meaning, and may therefore be translated by *having*.

Questus, having complained.

FUNGOR, FRUOR, ETC.

The Verbs *fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, potior*, are used with the Ablative Case instead of the Accusative.

These are probably old Middle Verbs, and can be explained thus—

Fungor labore, I perform my work (lit. *I busy myself with work*).

Vescor pomis, I eat apples (lit. *I fill myself with apples*), etc.

The Ablative also follows

the Adjectives *dignus* (worthy), *indignus* (unworthy);

the Substantives *opus* (need) and *usus* (use).

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

101. *The Trumpeter and the Hyenas.*

Inveniuntur in Africā ferae plurimae ac saevissimae, quae noctu vagatae boves armentaue rapiunt, aliquando etiam homines addoriuntur. Olim dum Britanni cum Afris bellum gerunt, tubicē quidam, vino et sopore oppressus, extra vallum incautus dormiebat. Celeriter ad locum convenerunt complures hyaenae, fame ad castra adductae, hominemque pro mortuo ad silvas, quae haud procul aberant, traxerunt. Ubi jam dapes incepturae sunt, tubicē, subito e somno experrectus, fecit id, quod optimum erat pro tanto periculo, nam labra tubae adhibens clangorem quam maximum edidit. Quo strepitu perterritae hyaenae diffugerunt, hominemque integrum quidem sed terrore semi-animem reliquerunt.

102. *The Lost Child.*

In Africā procul ab ullo oppido habitavit agricola quidam, cui erant undecim liberi. Ex his maximus natu oves in montibus custodiebat, ceteri tamen labori adhuc inutiles totum diem in agris ludebant. Aliquando minimus, puer quattuor annos natus, inveniri non poterat, nec post quartam diei horam a fratribus conspectus erat. Postquam eum ubique quaesiverunt et per aedes et agros finitimos, tandem parentes auxilium ab vicinis amicisque petierunt. Una cum his silvas, ferarum latebras exploraverunt. Vicini quidem sub vespere, vano labore fessi, domum discesserunt, at parentes miseri, ferarum obliti, tam per noctem in silvis manebant.

103. *The Lost Child (continued).*

Primā luce vicini regressi, postquam magnam diei partem puerum frustra quæsierant, domum, ut antea, discesserunt. Forte illo die Afer venator, agricolae bene notus, qui a loco distante iter faciebat, ad fundum pervenit. Neminem tamen intra domum invenit præter anum caecam, quæ præ senectute alios ad silvas sequi non potuerat. Quam rem miratus, causam ex ipsā petiit. Inde de periculo infantis certior factus, parentes advocari jussit. Tum pallium pueri suo cani ostendit. Hic autem vestem odoratus, eos ad densiorem silvam adduxit, ubi sub antiquā quercu puerum placide dormientem invenerunt.

104. *Dumb Show.*

Admetus vir pauper sed idem acri ingenio præditus, quod nihil cibi duobus diebus gustaverat, fame deperibat. Tertio autem die, dum aedes splendidas præterit, a portæ custode aliquid cibi petiit. Hic autem hominis miseritus jussit eum domum ingredi, atque ab ipso domino cibum petere. Admetus, id, quod imperatum est, facit, dominumque in atrio sedentem invenit. Qui, ubi rem cognovit, "Agite," inquit, "servi, aquam quam celerrime afferte." Deinde paulisper mōratus, etsi apparebant nec servi nec aqua, manus lavantis gestum imitatus est. Admetus, etsi re satis attonitus est, tamen quod noluit dominum offendere, idem fecit. Deinde dominus servos primam coenam apponere jussit, et tanquam veras dapes et ipse ēdit et hospiti præbet.

105. *Dumb Show (continued).*

Postquam eodem modo simulatas dapes ab ovo usque ad mālā devoraverunt, Admetus jam ab omni spe cibi dejectus, "Siste," inquit, "laborem, satis enim ēdi, ultra nec possum nec volo." Cui dominus, "At, si non ēdere, certe aliquid bibere potes." Simul, "Agite," inquit, "servi, afferte mihi illud vinum, quod cado avus noster Plancus condidit." Deinde, ut antea, postquam visus erat vinum effundere in fictum poculum, id amico tradidit. Hic autem persōnam etiam melius sustinuit; primum enim ad lucem poculum sustulit, deinde vini odorem naribus captavit, postremo absorbere visus est. Quid multa? Postquam saepius vinum biberat, ebrium simulans, crura et brachia jactare incipit; denique, tanquam casu, caput hospitis jocosī ictu gravissimo pulsavit. Inde, dum ille humi jacet saucius, hic foras sese eripuit.

106. *A Hard Bargain.*

Agricola quidam, vir dives atque idem avarus, dum per agros errat, opes divitiasque secum considerabat. Segetes quidem aristis, pomis arbores oneratae sunt, stabula autem bobus pinguibus jumentisque abundabant. Ex agris domum regressus, postquam aedes intravit, arcam, ubi nummi conditi sunt, avidis oculis contemplabatur. Subito vocem audivit dicentis. "Num auro divitiisque bene usus es?" "Unquam-ne pauperes egenosque curavisti?" Quā voce attonitus dum vitam praeteritam recenset, occurrit pauper quidam, et aliquid argenti ab eo petiit. "Id tibi libenter dabo," respondit ille, "si voles meum sepulcrum dies noctesque tres custodire." Quibus verbis pecuniam alteri tradidit, et statim e vita discessit.

107. *A Hard Bargain (continued).*

Inde pauper, justis funebribus perfunctus, quod fidem datam violare noluit, per duas noctes sepulcrum agricolae custodiebat. Tertiā tamen nocte Mors ipsa apparuit, funebri veste induta, et corpus sibi tradi jussit. Is autem, etsi capilli prae metu horruerunt, promissi non oblitus, Mortem ita allocutus est. “Equidem, Mors, hoc cadaver tibi concedam; repeto tamen pro tali munere tantum auri, quantum ex meis cothurnis alterum compleverit.” Mors non respuit conditionem. Inde dum haec pecuniam arcessit, ille cultro imum cothurnum perforat. Haud ita multo post, Mors regressa, nummorum saccum, quem reportavit, in cothurnum effudit. Mirata quod cothurnus nondum completus est, alterum saccum priore majorem arcessivit. Tandem postquam ne hic quidem cothurnum complere valuit, dum tertium saccum arcessit, sole oriente excepta, necessario fugere coacta est.

108. *Who killed the Cock?*

Anus quaedam, quae haud procul Tarento ab urbe habitavit, suas ancillas ad galli cantum e somno excitare solebat. Hae igitur quod a primā luce usque ad occasum solis laborem sustinere coactae sunt, gallum malorum causam occidere constituerunt. Postero igitur die sub vesperum, dum altera pedes galli utrāque manu retinet aversata, altera, quae paullo audacior fuit, caput avis infelicis securi percussit. Id tamen longe aliter evenit ac putabant. Postquam enim gallus interfectus erat, anus, quae ad id tempus cantum ejus patienter expectare solebat, ancillas, nunc mediā nocte, nunc primā luce, semper tamen maturius quam antea, e somno excitavit. Ancillae igitur, quae ita se fefellerant, pro tanto facinore dignas poenas persolverunt.

109. *An Impartial Judge.*

Duo olim viatores, dum haud procul Baiis iter per oram maritimam faciunt, conchylium ingens, quod in rupe quādam haerebat, conspexerunt. Quod ubi conspectum est, uterque eorum, tanquam divinitus oblatum, ēdere ipse voluit. Deinde alter, qui primus ad locum advenerat, avide conchylium a rupe avellit, alter autem amicum graviter increpuit. "Ego enim," inquit, "etsi paullo tardior adveni, prior tamen id vidi." Dum ita inter se rixantur, occurrit quidam nomine utrique notus. Ad eum ambo rem rejecerunt. Hic autem totam causam patienter audivit; deinde, postquam fronte tranquillā conchylium patefecerat, devoravit ipse. Inde ad amicos versus, utrique alteram concham tradidit his verbis, "Nihil jucundius unquam edi; cum bonā pace abite."

110. *Inattention rebuked.*

Demosthenes ille orator clarissimus quod respublica in summum discrimen adducta est per consilia Philippi Macedonum regis, Athenienses de periculo, quod imminabat, saepe monebat. Aliquando, dum more suo cives hortatur, miratus quod surdis auribus verba faciebat, subito vocem mutavit. "Ceres olim," inquit, "una cum hirundine et angue itineris comitibus profecta, ad altum pervenit flumen, quod tranavit anguis, hirundo autem pennis transvolavit." Hic ubi orator subito sermonem interruptit, "At Ceres ipsa quomodo trajecta est?" exceperunt cives. Tum ille vultu severo, "Num-quid vobis stultius esse potest, Athenienses, qui ita delectamini fabulis, quibus auctoritatem quidem nullam adjungere debemus, Philippum tamen, qui exitium civitati minatur, nihili habetis?"

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

§ 34. GERUNDS and SUPINES are used to make up the Cases of the Verb-Noun Infinitive.

Amare, loving ; amandi, of loving ; amando, to or by loving.

Thus the *Gerunds* are used like the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative, of ordinary Nouns.

1. *Amor bibendi.*

Love of drinking.

2. *Pārendo artem regnandi discimus.*

By obeying we learn the art of ruling.

N.B.—Only Intransitive Verbs as a rule use Gerunds, which are declined in Case, but not in Gender or Number.

Transitive Verbs use an Adjectival form called the GERUN-DIVE, which agrees with its Noun in Number, Gender, and Case.

1. *Belgae vixerunt piscibus edendis.*

The Belgae supported life by eating fish.

2. *Profectus est cum duabus legionibus ad urbem expugnandam.*

He started with two legions to storm the city.

The *Supines* are two Noun forms of Declension IV.

- (1) Supine in *um*—an Accusative of Place after Verbs of Motion.

Vēni te visum.

I have come to see you.

- (2) Supine in *u*—an Ablative of Respect used chiefly with Adjectives.

Mirabile dictu !

Wonderful { to be said !
in the saying !

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

III. *Too good a Defence.*

Anus quaedam, quae Capuae habitabat, pallium sibi a nuru creditum forte sciderat. Cujus iram verita, pallium scissum inter aliquas vestes integras celavit, omnes-que eodem tempore suae nurui reddidit. Haec autem, ubi fraudem perspexit, quod id pallium maximi aestimabat, irā commota causam apud iudices agebat. Tum anus a iudicibus interrogata, purgandi sui causā, ita respondit. "Si aequi estis iudices, nullam poenam a me repetetis multas ob causas; primum enim nullum pallium mihi unquam creditum est; quomodo igitur id scindere potui? Deinde nurus mea pallium ipsa sciderat, ante-quam id mihi credidit. Postremo id pallium, quod reddidi, integrum fuit. Nonne me igitur laude digniorem quam poenā habebitis?" Hac tamen oratione usa, iudicibus non persuasit.

III.2. *Cheap Travelling.*

Timon, Romanus, honestis natus parentibus, qui patrimonii magnam partem ludendo devoraverat, procul ab urbe iter faciebat. Quo in itinere dum more suo aleam ludit, reliquā parte pecuniae spoliatus est. Tum is, cui nec argentum nec amicus in iis locis manebat, quod itineris impensas solvere non poterat, hoc consilio usus est. Pulveris aliquid, quod coegerat, in complures partes divisit, in quibus inscripserat "Venenum ad consules necandos paratum." Quas ubi viderunt agricolae, rem ad magistratus detulerunt, qui Timonem, ut proditorem, ad urbem publico sumptu quam celerrime traxerunt. Consules autem, qui venenum tam innocens non timebant, non modo eum e vinculis liberaverunt, sed fortunae miseriti aliquo argenti donaverunt.

113. *A Traitor to his King.*

Darius olim rex Persarum in silvas cum magnā nobilium catervā venatum iverat. Subito ante oculos omnium unus ex accipitribus regiis, qui columbam sequebatur, ipse aquilā, rege avium, oppugnatus est. Ille autem nec viribus nec majestate hostis perturbatus, et rostro et unguibus sese quam fortissime defendebat. Tandem aquila, quod nullo modo victoriam reportare poterat, in fugam sese dedit. Inde rex accipitrem ad se ferri jussit, capiti-que alitis auream coronam pro tantā virtute ipse imposuit. Deinde unum ex iis servis qui adstabant securi jussit percutere caput proditoris alitis. “Hic enim,” inquit, “contra suum regem fortiter sed impie configere ausus est.”

114. *A Lesson in Good Manners.*

Lucius Celer, vir jocosus sed avarus, qui multa ab amicis accipiebat, nullo munere servos, qui dona ferebant, unquam donavit. Aliquando servus quidam, nomine Lydon, domum ingressus ad pedes avari piscem his verbis projecit, “Hunc tibi meus dominus mittit.” “Quid tamen,” respondit Celer, “tuo ingenio incultius esse potest? En! tibi meam sedem concedo; mox me imitatus, tuo officio melius fungi poteris.” Tum Celer humili vultu servum, qui jam ipsius sedem occupabat, aggressus; “Te,” inquit, “vir optime meus dominus salvere jubet. Hunc piscem omnium, quos in stagno pascit, pinguissimum, te tamen vix dignum, dono dat.” “At,” respondit Lydon, “tuo domino gratias ago habeo-que; tibi quoque pro labore duos nummos dare in animo est.” Quod ubi audit Celer, acri ingenio servi delectatus, tres nummos ei dedit.

115. *Bonneted.*

Mulieri cuidam, quae Arpis habitabat, vas erat ferreum haud ita magnum, quo cibum coquere solebat. Fur autem improbus, dum ipsa abest, domum ingressus vas rapuit inque silvas evasit. Qui, quod vas grave erat, nec facile portatu, capiti onus imposuit, iter-que pergebat primo cautius; deinde clamore sequentium perterritus, properandi causā, currere incipit. At vas subito motu turbatum, e summo capite ad humeros lapsum, totum vultum furis obtexit. Tum is, quod nec diutius viam videre poterat, nec ullo modo caput extrahere ex vase, quod artissime haerebat, cursum non tenuit. Itaque a sequentibus captus, manifesti delicti poenas exsolvit.

116. *The Falcon.*

Caius nobilis quidam Hispānus, venandi studio complures canes accipitres-que domi alebat. Mox autem pauper factus omnes vendere coactus est, praeter unum accipitrem, quem maxime amabat. Haud procul ab eo loco cum parvo filio habitabat Fulvia, femina dives et avara, quam multos per annos Caius in matrimonium ducere volebat. Illa autem, etsi amanti primo faverat, pauperi nubere noluit. Forte Fulviae filius, accipitrem Caii jamdudum miratus, alitem optavit, nec alio dono placari poterat; tandem cupidine et dolore confectus in gravem morbum cecidit. Tum mater infelix Caium visere constituit, avem-que rogare. At Caius ubi mulierem adeuntem videt, quod nihil jam cibi domi habebat, nec eam nullo accipere hospitio tolerabat, victus amore alitem carissimum interfecit, coctum-que proposuit hospiti. Haec ubi sensit Fulvia, tali amore mitigatā, Caio tandem nupsit.

117. *The Robber's Cave.*

Balbus agricola, qui in silvas ligna caesum iverat, virgultis occultus magnam manum latronum, qui adibant, vidit. Qui dum perterritus nullum sonum ēdere audet, dux ipse latronum altissimam rupem aggressus eam dextrā pulsavit, haec locutus, "Aperi te horreum." Quibus verbis (mirabile dictu!) fores celatae aperiri visae sunt, antrum-que ingens patefieri. Inde latrones, antrum ingressi, onera, quae portabant, deposuerunt, iterum-que regressi e conspectu discesserunt. Deinde Balbus, qui tandem e latebris exire ausus est, iisdem verbis usus, rupem ipse pulsavit, antrum-que patefecit auro completum et argento, quod a viatoribus raptum latrones in eo loco abdiderant. Quo visu attonitus sese quam maximo auri pondere oneravit, domum-que laetus rediit.

118. *Caught by the Robbers.*

Balbo erat frater nomine Caius, vir dives sed avarus. Hic de fortuna Balbi per uxorem certior factus fratrem carmen illud, quo antrum aperiri poterat, diris minis divulgare coegit. Itaque cum tribus asinis ad rupem profectus, verbis-que magicis usus, antrum intravit, asinos-que auro oneravit.

Mox autem ubi redire voluit, carminis oblitus, "Aperi te," inquit, "hordeum;" cui voci quia fores parēre noluerunt, nec carminis ipsius meminisse poterat (tantae enim divitiae rationem animi perturbabant) a latronibus brevi captus est. Hi postquam virum gladiis interfecerunt, corpus ejus in quattuor partes divisum intra antrum suspenderunt. Postero autem die Balbus, qui, rem suspicatus, locum ipse adierat, noctu membra fratris ex antro eripuit.

119. *Two can play at that Game.*

Hoc ubi cognovit dux latronum suorum callidissimum, rei exquirendae causā, ad urbem misit. Qui quidem dum urbem pererrat, forte occurrit sartori cuidam, qui a Balbo jussus, fratris membra disjecta acu junxerat (corpus enim, in quattuor partes divisum, sepeliri leges vetabant). Hic, vir loquax, a latrone callide interrogatus, non modo rem omnem quaerenti divulgavit, sed domum etiam Balbi ostendit. Inde latro, postquam fores cretā notaverat, ad antrum rediit; noctu-que comites ad locum duxit. Id tamen quod latro fecerat non effugerat Balbi ancillam, quae consilium ejus suspicata domorum vicinarum fores eodem modo notaverat. Latrones igitur, quod inimici domum cognoscere non poterant, in silvas irrēti redierunt.

120. *The Forty Thieves.*

Postero die dux latronum, ad aedes Balbi ab eodem sartore ductus, naturam loci oculis accuratissime observavit. Inde viginti asinos, vasis ingentibus oneratos paravit; quorum unum quidem oleo implevit; in reliqua tamen singula binos abdidit latrones. Deinde vesperi mercatorem simulans ad urbem cum asinis profectus est, et a Balbo, quem pro aedibus sedentem invenit, hospitium sibi suisque petiit. A quo benigne acceptus vasa omnia in horto disposuit, comites-que signum silentes exspectare jussit. At ancilla eadem, quae, dum dux latronum cum domino suo coenat, fraudem perspexerat, oleum ex primo vase deductum, atque igne tostum, latronibus, qui in reliquis vasis latebant, injectit omnes-que ad unum suffocavit.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 35. IMPERSONAL VERBS are those which cannot have for their Nominative a Personal Pronoun or a Substantive.

They are of two kinds—

1. Those which always have a Nominative, but it can only be (1) a Neuter Pronoun;
(2) an Infinitive;
(3) a Clause.

These are *libet*, *licet*, *accidit*, *constat*, etc.

1. *Oportet me abire.*
I must go (lit. *It behoves me to go*).
2. *Si illud non licet, certe hoc licebit.*
If that is not lawful, at any rate this will be.

2. Those which need have no Nominative expressed.

Piget, pūdet, poenitet, taedet, mīseret.

N.B.—(1) The Nominative is probably in each Case the feeling expressed by the Verb.

(*Pudor*) *pudet me.*
I am ashamed (lit. *It shames me*).

(2) The Passive of all Intransitive Verbs must be used *Impersonally*.

1. *Invidetur mihi.*
I am envied.
2. *Pugnatum est acriter ab utrisque.*
(The battle) was fought sharply on both sides.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

121. *The Wonderful Island.*

Mercator quidam, nomine Sinon, quod eum cessandi et nihil agendi piguit, pericula maris tentare constituit. Navi igitur ad Indos vectus, primo, quod procellae fluctus agitabant, gravi nausēā oppressus, mortem optavit. Mox autem, ubi vis tempestatis mitescebat, morbum depulit. Paucis post diebus, dum aperto mari procul a portu navigatur, parvam insulam, nigro colore, haud multum super aquam eminentem, nautae vident. Tum omnes e nave egressi, huc illuc per totam insulam vagantur; tandem ignem accendere incipiunt. Subito sub pedibus diro sonitu insula evanuit in undas, omnes-que in gurgitem hausti sunt. Monstrum enim marinum, quae nautis insula ob magnitudinem visa est, e somno igne excitatum, in mare se mersit. Quo casu omnes nautae perierunt; Sinon autem, magnā sustentus trabe, quam forte ad ignem ferebat, natando ad terram ignotam pervenit.

122. *The Diamond Valley.*

Sinon quidem totum diem per loca deserta vagatus, omni spe reductus dejectus est. At noctu, dum dormit, ad vallem altissimis montibus interclusam ingenti ave raptus est. Tali miraculo attonitus postero die aliquid etiam mirabilius vidit; tota enim vallis gemmis ornata est. Incolae hujus terrae quod in vallem descendi non potest, gemmas ita colligere solent. Summis de montibus carnem

dejiciunt, quā aquilae ab imā valle in nidos ferunt. Inde mercatores magno clamore aves depellunt, gemmis-que carni adhaerentibus ipsi potiuntur. Quod ubi Sinon cognovit, postquam sese quam plurimis gemmis oneraverat, suum corpus ad carnem alligavit, tutus-que magnā aquilā ad nidum latus est. Unde ad urbem propinquam facile descendit, gemmas-que magno pretio vendidit.

123. *The Giant's Cave.*

Idem Sinon, ne his quidem divitiis contentus, Oceanum iterum tentare constituit; celeri igitur nave cum paucis sociis vectus, ventis adversis ad terram ignotam pulsus est, quam incolebant homines barbari advenis inimicissimi. Hi scaphis navem aggressi, Sinonem sociosque duxerunt ad suum regem, gigantem immanem, specie horribili, qui unum modo oculum in mediā fronte positum habebat. Rex, postquam captivos omnes manu ingenti tractaverat, ex iis, quem pinguissimum judicavit, igne tostum devoravit. Ceteri tamen, quod incaute a barbaris custodiebantur, eodem veru, quo comes infelix transfixus erat, oculum gigantis dormientis transfoderunt, et velis remis-que a terrā inhospitali fugerunt.

124. *The Royal Sepulchre.*

Haud ita multo post secundis ventis Sinon socii-que ad insulam fertilem et optimam vecti sunt. Quo in loco, dum Sinon studio frugum carpendarum longius a navi errat, a sociis infidelibus relictus est. Rex tamen hujus insulae hospitem benigne accepit, suamque filiam, virginem pulcherrimam, ei in matrimonium dedit. Id tamen minus prospere evenit; uxor enim Sinonis proximo anno mortua.

est. Tum cives, quod durā lege viros una cum uxoribus sepelire solent, Sinonem vivum cum uxore mortuā funibus demittunt in puteum profundum, quo sepulcro reges illius terrae utebantur. Huic tamen ab omni spe salutis intercluso fortuna patefecit iter. Sinon enim, fame siti-que jam moriturus, vulpem vidit, quae cadaveribus vescebatur. Quam per vias occultas diu secutus, parvam rimam, quā ipsā puteum intraverat, tandem invenit. Inde Sinon, postquam magnā vi nisus lapidem ingentem summoerat, se liberavit, atque ad oram maritimam evasit.

125. *The Old Man of the Sea.*

Sinon per littus quinque millia passuum vagatus, senem quendam in ripā fluminis sedentem invenit. Hic Sinonem se trans flumen humeris transportare jussit. Itaque Sinon, quem senis infirmi miseruit, eum in humeros sublevavit, id, quod imperatum est, facturum. Senex autem, simul in loco firmiter sedit, cruribus collum amplexus, Sinonem onus deponere prohibuit. Tum Sinon, quod luctari non audebat, senex enim diro amplexu eum suffocabat, dominum huc illuc per totum diem vehere coactus est. Nec nox laboris finem fecit, senex enim etiam dormiens captivum artius amplectabatur. Postero tamen die, dum jussu domini per silvam iter facit, Sinon repente caput senis arboris ramo, qui impendebat, maximā vi admovit. Quo ictu stupefactus senex crura laxavit, atque ad terram moribundus cecidit.

126. *How to pick Cocoanuts.*

Tali periculo ita liberatus Sinon dum per silvam pedem refert, mercatoribus occurrit compluribus qui ad nuces carpendas ibant. Cum his se jungere constituit. Nuces,

quae summis modo ramis dependent, mercatores haud facile carpunt, quod lēvis arboris truncus ascendi non potest. Hunc tamen modum invenerunt. Simias, quae plurimae silvas colunt, saxis vexant: quamobrem illae iratae nuces ab arboribus direptas in mercatores dejiciunt. Sinon nucibus multis potitus, mercatores simias ipse captare docuit. Jussu ejus vasa quaedam aquae plena ad imas arbores admoverunt, quibus in vasis manūs multo cum fragore lavabant. Inde vasa eadem nigrā pice compleverunt, discesserunt-que e loco. Simiae autem homines ex consuetudine imitatae, ubi manus in vasa imposuerunt, pice retentae facile captantur.

127. *The Elephant's Burial-place.*

Haud multum ab eo loco magnus grex elephantorum teneris frondibus pascebatur. Quo visu perterriti, ceteri in fugam se dederunt, Sinon tamen, arcu armatus, postquam in arborem ascenderat, celeribus sagittis maximum ex elephantis interfecit. A mercatoribus igitur, qui ebur maximi aestimant, donis oneratus est. Inde Sinon, cui divitiae animum addiderunt, quandam in arborem, quae juxta parvum lacum crescebat, saepissime ascendebat. Quo consilio complures interfecit elephantos, quos bibedin causā eum locum adire oportebat. Tertio tamen mense, elephantī, quibus aquam sine noxiā adire non licebat, in Sinonem universi impetum fecerunt, crebris-que ictibus ipsam arborem radicitus evellerunt. Inde virum attonitum, mortemque expectantem, in tergum sublevavit dux gregis, longe-que per silvas ad eum locum portavit, quo sepulcro elephantī utebantur. Sinon igitur, qui ex mortuis elephantis satis eboris potitus est, vivis posthac parcebat.

128. *The Subterranean Passage.*

Sinon dives ita factus, quod domum ad suos redire voluit, nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, e portu solvit. At paucos post dies coorta est saevissima tempestas, cujus violentiā navis, ad scopulos appulsa, naufragium fecit. Hoc in loco aestus per latus montis praeruptum alveo haud ita magno fluminis modo volvitur. Sinon comites-que complures dies in angustā rupe manebant, quod hinc vis fluctuum eos abire prohibuit, illinc mons altissimus nullo modo ascendi potuit. Tandem Sinon, postquam parvam ratem e trabibus navis fecerat, sine ullo comite se committere ausus est flumini, quod sub imum montem volutum est. Inde per vias occultas summā celeritate vectus, quod nec iter videre nec cursum dirigere poterat, labore et excubiis defessus, gravi somno oppressus est.

129. *Home at last.*

Quo somno Sinon oppressus, duos dies omni sensu carebat; tertio tamen die, ubi animum vix recepit, solem laetus aspexit: ratis enim, dum ipse dormit, iter periculosum confecerat, et vi fluminis vecta ad oppidum quoddam, in ripā positum, advenerat. Deinde cives, tali miraculo attoniti, Sinonem ad regem suum duxerunt. Hic, postquam rem omnem cognovit, quod tanta pericula plusquam humana videbantur, Sinoni, honoris causā, pallium purpureum auream-que coronam dari jussit, navi-que egregiā donavit. Inde Sinon, secundis ventis domum advectus, inter amicos propinquos-que reliquum vitae spatium tranquille peregit, nec ullo periculo posthac vexatus est.

130. *Mineral Springs.*

Morcio Icenorum regi filius erat unicus, ingenuo vultu puer moribus-que suavissimis. Hunc tamen morbo gravissimo affectum pater (sic enim leges jubebant), a suo regno in exsilium ejecerat. Inde juvenis, quod argento carebat, nec ullo modo vitam sustinere poterat, vestem mutavit regiam, servus-que factus, agricolae cujusdam sues pascebat.

At sues paucis post diebus eodem morbo affecti tabescebant ipsi. Deinde puer, quod rem occultare voluit, totum gregem in silvam densiorem egit. Hunc olim, dum per regionem ignotam errat, paludem transire oportebat. Quod ubi viderunt sues, omnes uno impetu in aquas se dejiciunt, quibus aquis salubribus sanabantur. Puer igitur sues imitatus sanus-que ipse factus, oppidum in eo loco condidit, quae Aquae Solis vocatae sunt.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 36. The CONJUNCTIVE MOOD is never used, like the INDICATIVE, to describe a *fact*.

It expresses *desire, hope, or doubt*.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Boni <i>simus</i> . | <i>Let us be good.</i> |
| 2. <i>Sis felix</i> . | <i>May you be fortunate.</i> |
| 3. Quid <i>faciam</i> ? | <i>What am I to do ?</i> |

The Perfect Conjunctive with *nē* is used, instead of the Imperative, to express Negative Commands of the Second Person.

Nē hoc feceris.
Do not do this.

Observe that *nē*, used in Commands, is placed first in its sentence ; *-nē*, used in Questions, is added to the first word. See § 14.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

When dependent on another Verb this Mood is called SUBJUNCTIVE.

It is used to express *purpose, consequence, condition, etc.*

It is translated by the English Subjunctive when it expresses *Purpose*, and sometimes when it expresses *Condition*, but in other cases by the Indicative.

1. Portas claudit, ne quis *effugiat*.
He shuts the gates, that no one may escape.
2. Tanta erat caedes, ut nemo *effugēret*.
So great was the slaughter, that no one escaped.
3. Si illi *effugissent*, ego custodem *necavissem*.
If they had escaped, I would have killed the jailor.
4. Quum *effugissent*, domum *rediērunt*.
When they had escaped, they returned home.

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

131. *The Donkey's Advice.*

Agricola quidam, nomine Cato, sermonem animalium intellexit. Hic olim bovem, qui fortunam adversam apud asinum querebatur, audivit. "Utinam," inquit bos, "mea fortuna tuae similis esset. Te quotidie noster magister diligenter curat, tibi dulcissimum cibum parat; ego tamen, qui arando totum diem consumo, gramine vescor tenui." Cui asinus, "Tu tamen, o stultissime, merito haec patēris, quod jugi nimium patiens es. Cur non magistro istis cornibus mortem minaris? Cur non mugitus horrissonos ēdis? Hoc consilio usus fortunam meliorem reddes. Cibum, quem tibi hodie servi attulerint, ēdere noli; cras autem, ne te aratro jungant, omni vi repugna." Bos id, quod imperatum est, facit. At magister, qui omnia audiverat, ut asinum pro consilio puniret, eum aratro pro bove jungi jussit.

132. *The Donkey's Advice (continued).*

Vesperi, ubi asinus, labore insueto defessus, ad stabulum rediit, a comite summis laudibus acceptus est. Ille autem, quem prioris consilii jam poenitebat, amicum ita monuit. "Cave, mi amice, ne istud otium tibi plus quam labor pristinus noceat. Nuper enim, dum ex agris redeo, nostrum audiavi magistrum, qui te cras mactari jussit, nisi opere solito fungi velles. Nē te sine causā tanto periculo obtuleris." Quibus verbis perterritus, bos, qui cultrum sacerdotis jam animo praesensit, gratias asino pro consilio utilissimo egit. Postero igitur die, ubi agricola agros iterum arare voluit, bos jugo repugnare non ausus, ipse suum collum aratro prae-buit.

133. *The Cock's Advice.*

At magister, qui omnia audiverat, prudentiā asini valde delectatus, risum non continuit. Quod ubi cognovit uxor ejus, quae haud procul aberat, rem mirata, causam ex ipso quaesivit. Hic autem, cui sermonem animalium intelligere concessum erat, eā modo conditione, ut illum nulli proderet, ne fidem datam violaret, omnino tacebat. Quo uxor irata viro aquā et igni interdixit, dum rem patefacere vellet. Inde agricola, qui maestus ac jejunos domum intrare non ausus est, gallo quodam ita monitus est. "Pudet me tui, magister; ego enim, cui viginti sunt uxores, omnes facillime domo, tu tamen, qui unam modo habes, eam regere non potes." Quod ubi audiit agricola, pudore motus, baculum ingens arripuit, et brevi uxorem ad meliora consilia flexit.

134. *The Bottom of the Stream.*

Boeotius quidam, qui per terram ignotam iter faciebat, ad flumen montanum, quod viam intercludebat, advenit. Itaque miratus quod tanta vis aquae ab unā parte volvebatur, diu patienter expectabat, dum deflueret amnis. Tandem, quod morandi eum taedebat, nec vis aquae omnino minuebatur, agricolam, qui forte adstabat, appellavit. "Tu, quaeso," inquit, "vera mihi responde: imumne flumen firmum est?" "Nihil potest esse firmitus," respondit ille. Quibus verbis confirmatus in aquam Boeotius desiluit. Quod tamen flumen fuit altissimum, sub undis mersus, natando mortem vix effugit. Tum Boeotio de fraude querenti, "Te certe," respondit agricola, "irasci minime decet; tu enim imum flumen, quod reverā firmissimum est, nondum attigisti."

135. *The Hunchback.*

Varus tibicen erat corpore informi, canendi tamen arte peritissimus. Hic olim ad coenam vocatus est a sartore quodam, qui, etsi modos tibiae quam maxime amabat, ipse cantare non poterat. Dum coenant, Varus, quod os magnum haerebat in gutture, ad terram moribundus cecidit. Inde sartor veritus ne caedis sui hospitis accusaretur, amici infelicis corpus ad aedes medici cujusdam clam detulit. Hic onus aedium postibus fultum reliquit. Primā luce, ubi medicus, vir iracundus, portas aedium incautus reseravit, corpus suo loco dejectum praeceps ad terram ruit. Quod ubi vidit medicus, re tam inopinatā quam maxime perterritus, tibicinis cadaver in interiorem partem domūs portavit, rem-que cum uxore, feminā acris ingenii, communicavit.

136. *Down the Chimney.*

Inde uxor, "Noli," inquit, "te vexare, meo tamen consilio utēre. Hunc virum ad summum culmen aedium propinquarum feramus. Inde corpus in interiorem domum facile demittere poterimus." Medicus id quod imperatum est facit, corpus-que mortui, ut praescriptum est, funibus clam demittit. At mercator, qui eam domum incolebat, ubi primum eam partem aedium intravit, quam in partem corpus demissum erat, tibicinem pro fure magno baculo percussit, corpus-que vi ictūs ad terram dejecit. Inde perterritus, ne ipse de caede accusaretur, cadaver ad humeros sublatum, in viam detulit. Tum, postquam hominem, tanquam vivum, ad murum applicuerat, a loco quam celerrime se recepit.

137. *The Praetor puzzled.*

Forte nauta quidam, qui mane ad navem suam redibat, imprudens cadaver suo pede percussit. Hic autem, dum attonitus corpus observat, quod vi ictus dejectum humi jacebat, a lictoribus apud Praetorem Urbanum ductus est. Qui, postquam causam audiit, nautam securi feriri jussit. Inde dum lictores securim acuunt, e turbā circumstantium exsiluit mercator, poenam-que nautae sibi vindicavit. Praetor igitur, etsi virtute hominis delectatus est, quod legem negligere noluit, nautam e vinculis eximi mercatorem-que ad palum deligari jussit. At lictor ubi securim ad supplicium sumendum sustulerāt, subito clamore motus, ictum intermisit.

138. *Brought to Life.*

Inde medicus sartor-que simul locuti, se sceleris admissi accusaverunt. Quod ubi audiit Praetor, totam rem sibi narrari jussit. De quā certior factus, quod rem tam multiplicem explicare non poterat, omnes apud Augustum trahi jussit. Augustus igitur, ne quo errore falleretur, ex suis medicis, quem peritissimum haberet, arcessi jussit. Hic autem, corpus tibicinis diligenter scrutatus, suo digito os ex gutture viri tandem extraxit. Inde res, mihi quidem haud credibilis, evenisse dicitur. Tibicen enim, qui per hoc omne tempus mortuus esse videbatur, ingenti cum gemitu animum recepit, omnes-que falso caedis crimine ita liberavit.

139. *A Dishonest Couple.*

Dario, Persarum regi, servus erat, nomine Lydon, quem maxime amabat. Cui rex, ut indicium benevolentiae insigne praestaret, in matrimonium dedit puellam pulcherrimam, quam regina ex omnibus ancillis fidelissimam habebat. Hi autem, quod suis divitiis nimis prodige utebantur, brevi pauperes facti, ut argentum ex rege impetrarent, hoc consilium inierunt. Primā luce vir, regem aggressus, tristi vultu fortunam deplorare incipit. "Uxor," inquit, "mea proximā nocte e vitā discessit." Tum rex, quem viri infelicis miseruit, consolandi causā, purpureum pallium argenti-que talentum ei dari jussit. At uxor eodem tempore conjugem mortuum coram reginā deplorabat. Quae, tanto dolore mota, ei vestem pretiosam et auri nummos quinquaginta dedit.

140. *A Dishonest Couple (continued).*

Rex igitur reginam petiit, de morte ancillae tam amatae consolaturus. Inde regina ad regem versa, "Gratias tibi," inquit, "pro benevolentia ago; tu tamen in hoc erravisti, quod mea ancilla adhuc vivit, vir tamen ejus mortuus est." Quod ubi rex credere noluit, ut rem tam dubiam explicarent, ambo ad eam partem aedium, quam servi habitabant, ire pergunt. Huc ubi pervenerunt, res magis in ambiguo erat, quod et vir et femina, eodem rōgo impositi, speciem mortis praebebant. Denique rex, "Hic certe mortuus est et illa. Uter tamen prior e vitā discessit? Si quis mihi totam rem explicaverit, ei triginta nummos aureos libenter dabo." At vir statim e rogo desiluit. "Mihi," inquit, "rex magne nummos redde, ego enim primus mortuus sum."

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

§ 37. (a) Be careful in translating not to confuse—

Present Participle—"flying," i.e. a flying person or thing.

Present Infinitive } "flying," i.e. the act of flying.
Gerund } ing.

1. Legati ad eum venerunt *querentes* simul *orantes*-que.
Ambassadors came to him, complaining and entreating at the same time.
2. Malo *esse* quam *videri* bonus.
I prefer being to seeming good.

(β) Notice that in Latin the Present Participle is always *really* present and is not used loosely as in English.

Hannibalem iter facientem aggressus vicit.

Attacking (i.e. having attacked) Hannibal (while) marching, he defeated him.

Ex. 18.

1. Turba fugientium actus, arma ad caelum tollens,
 "Jupiter," inquit, "arcem jam scelere emptam
 hostes habent."
2. Bene gerendae rei occasio data est.
3. Muros tenentium clamor auditus est.
4. Omnes ad arma capienda excitavit.
5. Omne inde tempus muniendis castris consumptum est.
6. Bene sentire recte-que facere satis est ad bene
 beate-que vivendum.
7. In alteram partem cohortandi causā profectus pugnantibus occurrit.
8. Aggredientibus spes aliqua est.
9. Post tantas acceptas clades pacem fecerunt.
10. Sequentibus effuse turbatum hostem signum receptui
 dedit (*he sounded the recall*).

PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

141. *May a Man do what he likes with his own?*

Lysander Atheniensis, quum cetera animalia satis diligebat, tum equos summo fovebat amore. Is olim, dum Thebas iter facit, in Boeotium quendam incidit, qui equo suo ob nescio quam culpam male utebatur. Quod ubi vidit, gravibus probris tantam crudelitatem increpuit. "Quid tandem id ad te attinet," respondit ille. "Nonne licet mihi equum si ita placet verberare meum?" "Maxime," inquit Lysander, "quod exemplum tu proponis, id ego imitabor." Haec locutus magno baculo, quod manu portabat, tergum ejus graviter et saepe verberavit. "Hoc enim," inquit, "baculum meum est. Nonne igitur mihi licet eo, ita ut placet, uti?"

142. *The Good-natured Boy.*

Glaucus, puer ingenio benigno, a patre missus est ad parvum oppidum, quod ab eo loco octo millia passuum aberat. Cui, dum iter facit, occurrit canis fame paene confectus, dextram-que lambens cibum petere visus est. Inde Glaucus misericordiā motus, etsi ipse esuriebat, magnam sui cibi partem cani dedit. Quum autem paullo longius ivisset, hominem aspexit caecum, qui in flumen prolapsus moveri non audebat, ne in aquam altiore incidere. Glaucus igitur, etsi ipse natare non poterat, in aquam statim desiluit, et quum dextram caeci arripuisset, eum ad ripam duxit. Inde, quum aquam e veste expressisset, ad oppidum quam celerrime contendit.

143. *Timely Assistance.*

Inde Glaucus, quum jam ad oppidum appropinquaret, in nautam quendam altero pede claudum incidit. Hic aliquid cibi ab eo petiit. Cui puer id quod reliquum erat panis dedit. His faciendis tantum diei consumpserat, ut, dum domum ex oppido redit, nocte oppressus, cursum tenere non posset, sed per aviam silvam erraret. Subito autem duo latrones, qui in silvā latebant, ex insidiis pro-siliunt, puerum-que raptum veste spoliare parant. At canis fidelis, qui Glaucum totum diem secutus est, alterius latronis crus tam acriter momordit, ut hic cum gemitu puerum liberaret. Simul vox horrenda audita est clamantis, "En latrones illi, quos tamdiu ferro igni-que sequimur." Quā voce territi ambo diffugerunt. At Glaucus, ad clamorem conversus, nautam cognovit claudum, quem caecus ille ex humeris portabat. Hi enim de consiliis latronum certiores facti tempore opportuno subsidio venerunt.

144. *The Ill-natured Boy.*

Haud procul ab eo loco habitabat puer improbus, nomine Nero. Hic olim, dum per agros vagatur, canem suum ad oves quasdam vexandas, quae in prato pascebantur, incitavit. Quo perterritae omnes diffugerunt: at aries magnus, dux gregis, irā motus, cornu ita acriter eanem petiit, ut is claudus tristis-que ad dominum rediret. Nero autem, quum paullo longius ab eo loco processisset, parvae puellae occurrit, quae muletrarium, niveo lacte impletum, summo capite portabat. Hanc puer malignus salvere jussit. Deinde, quum illa praeteriisset, hic conversus, ejus vestigiis ingressus est. Denique subito ictu muletrarium deturbavit, et vultum, capillos, vestem, totum corpus infelicis puellae lacte madefecit.

145. *Two Naughty Tricks.*

Quā re valde delectatus Nero novae fraudis occasionem quaerebat. Mox autem viro caeco, qui vix baculo gressum dirigebat, obviam ivit. Cui Nero, "Si vis," inquit, "mecum hac molli sede considere, aliquid cibi tibi libenter dabo." Quibus verbis eum ad locum udo fimo plenum duxit, et aliquid fimi, cibi specie, in os inserere conatus est. At caecus, qui fraudem senserat, digitum pueri ita acriter momordit, ut ille multis cum lacrimis veniam peteret. Ne hac quidem poenā satis doctus, virum quendam altero pede claudum aggressus est, et, quum denarium argenteum ante pedes projecisset, de terrā tollere jussit. At, dum ille baculo fultus dextram ad denarium porrigit, hic baculum arripuit, ita ut illum ad terram praecipitem dejiceret.

146. *A Chapter of Accidents.*

Inde Nero, cui successus animum addiderat, poma, quae ex arbore propinquā dependebant, rapere constituit. Quī quum in arborem ascendisset, ab agricolā viro iracundo captus, graviter verberatus est. Hunc postquam tristis et saucius effūgit, ab ipso claudo, qui in occulto latebat, oppressus, iterum et acrius verberatus est. A quo tandem liberatus, quod ambulare prae dolore non poterat, in equum, qui propter viam pascebatur, ascendit. Hic tamen tali re minime delectatus currere incipit, nec ante e cursu destitit quam puerum e tergo deturbaverat. Forte ea puella quā mane tam male usus erat eum humi jacentem invenit. Haec quidem injuriae suae immemor eum suas in aedes duxit et vulnera diligenter curavit.

147. *The Attack on the Castle.*

Spartacus olim princeps earum gentium, quae trans Rhenum habitabant, magnam turrim haud procul a flumine aedificaverat. Inde cum suis militibus plurimas incursiones in agros finitimos facere solitus est, ut igni ferro-que omnia vastaret. Quam ob rem magnum odium incolarum urbis finitimae susceperat. Hi igitur, quum injurias illius non diutius tolerare possent, universi in muros impetum fecerunt. Diu et acriter pugnatum est. Tandem princeps, quod commeatu omnino interclusus est, legatos ad eos de deditione misit. Quum tamen cives irati pacem dare vellent eā modo conditione, ut ipse ad supplicium traderetur, ignem turri admovere constituit, et sese sua-que omnia incendio consumere.

148. *The Attack on the Castle (continued).*

Quod ubi cognovit uxor Spartaci, femina summae constantiae, sola vallum ascendere ausa est cum hostibus colloquendi causā. "Nolite," inquit, "cives victoriam, quam reportavistis, clade feminae defamare. Mihi saltem liceat e turri discedere cum eo modo, quod meis humeris portare possim." Inde cives, quod ab illā multa beneficia acceperant, id, quod petiit, libenter concesserunt. Brevi autem, dum omnes adventum ejus expectant, a portā patefactā egressā, femina fortis ad castra hostium accessit cum conjuge, quem in humeros sublevatum portabat. Inde cives virtutem feminae mirati, quod fidem datam violare noluerunt, et conjugi et uxori pepercerunt.

149. *An Ill-matched Pair.*

Lupus olim cum vulpe societatem conjunxit. Hanc igitur, quod multo infirmior erat, quodcumque ille imperavit, facere oportebat. Aliquando, dum per silvam comites iter faciunt. "Vulpes carissima," inquit lupus, "aliquid cibi mihi quam celerrime affer, ne, fame coactus, te ipsam devorem." "Equidem," respondit vulpes minis perterrita, "haud procul ab hoc loco duos agnos pridie consexi, quos facillime tibi afferre potero." Quum hoc inter eos convenisset, vulpes ex agnis alterum ab agro ad lupum portavit. Deinde, ut sibi aliquid inveniret, discessit. At lupus, qui brevi agnum devoravit, ne hoc quidem satis contentus, ut altero potiretur, ipse ad ovile profectus est. Is autem, quod rem incautius egit, a pastore captus, ita graviter verberatus est, ut corpus ad silvam vix trahere posset.

150. *Greediness punished.*

Postero die lupus de suis injuriis questus, a comite facti imprudentis vehementer incusatus est; "Hodie tamen," inquit vulpes, "si mecum venire vis, tantum cibi, quantum edere poteris tibi dabo." Lupus igitur vulpem secutus, horreum agricolae cujusdam rimā haud ita magnā intravit. Hic, quum carnis maximam copiam invenissent, ambo dapibus inopinatis vesci incipiunt. Vulpes autem inter edendum ad rimam cursitabat. Subito ingens strepitus auditus est. Panduntur portae. Irruit agricola cum securi ingente armatus. Inde vulpes, quae haud multum ederat rima se facile eripuit; lupus tamen tantum carnis devoraverat, ut corpus in rimā haereret.

Agricola igitur, quum eum securi interfecisset, caput postibus affixit. Quo exemplo fures in posterum a rapinis deterruit.



VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*adj.* adjective; *adv.* adverb; *c.* common gender; *comp.* comparative adjective; *dep.* deponent verb; *f.* feminine gender; *impers.* impersonal verb; *m.* masculine gender; *n.* neuter gender; *part.* participle; *prep.* preposition; *v.* verb; *conj.* conjunction; *indecl.* indeclinable.

A

- | | |
|--|---|
| a, āb, prep. <i>by, from.</i> | accūrātus, -a, -um, adj. <i>exact.</i> |
| abdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, <i>hide, conceal.</i> | accūsō, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>accuse.</i> |
| ābeo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, -ire, v. go away, depart. | ācer, -cris, -cre, adj. <i>sharp, keen, bitter.</i> |
| abnuo, -ui, -uītum or -ūtum, v. 3, <i>refuse, reject.</i> | ācervus, -i, m. <i>heap.</i> |
| absorbeo, -bui, -ptum, v. 2, <i>swallow, devour.</i> | acrīter, adv. <i>sharply.</i> |
| abstinentia, -ae, f. <i>abstinence.</i> | ācuo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3, <i>sharpen.</i> |
| abstīneo, -ui, -tentum, v. 3, <i>keep from, abstain.</i> | ācus, -us, f. <i>needle.</i> |
| abstrāho, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, <i>drag away, withdraw.</i> | ācūtus, -a, -um, adj. <i>sharp, intelligent.</i> |
| absum, -fui, -esse, v. <i>be away, be absent, be distant.</i> | ād, prep. <i>to, at.</i> |
| absūmo, -mpsi, -mptum, v. 3, <i>take away, carry off, consume.</i> | ādāmo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>love greatly.</i> |
| Abulus, -i, m. <i>Abulus.</i> | addo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, <i>add.</i> |
| ābundo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>abound, overflow.</i> | addūco, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, <i>bring to, conduct, induce.</i> |
| ac, conj. <i>and.</i> | ādeo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. go to, approach. |
| accēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, <i>approach, draw near.</i> | ādhaereo, -haesi, -haesum, v. 2, <i>stick, cling to.</i> |
| accendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, <i>set on fire, light, inflame.</i> | ādhibeo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, <i>apply to, employ.</i> |
| accīpio, -cepi, -ceptum, v. 3, <i>receive.</i> | ādhuic, adv. <i>hitherto.</i> |
| accīpiter, -tris, m. <i>falcon, hawk.</i> | adjāceo, -ui, v. 2, <i>adjoin.</i> |
| | adjungo, -nxi, -nctum, v. 3, <i>join to, attach.</i> |
| | adjūtor, -ia, m. <i>helper.</i> |
| | Admētus, -i, m. <i>Admetus.</i> |

- admitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *admit, commit.*
 admōneo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *warn, advise.*
 admōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 3, *bring up, apply.*
 ādōrior, -ortus, v. 4, dep. *attack.*
 adscribo, -psi, -ptum, v. 3, *enroll.*
 adsto, -stīti, v. 1, *stand near.*
 adsum, -fui, -esse, v. *be present.*
 ādultus, -a, -um, part. *grown up.*
 adūro, -ussi, -ustum, v. 3, *scorch.*
 advēho, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *carry; pass. ride.*
 advēna, -ae, c. *stranger.*
 advēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *arrive at.*
 adversārius, -ii, m. *adversary.*
 adversus, -a, -um, adj. *contrary, adverse.*
 adversus, prep. *towards, against.*
 advōco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *summon, invite.*
 aedes, -ium, f. *house.*
 aedificium, -ii, n. *building, house.*
 aedifico, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *build.*
 aeger, -grā, -grum, adj. *sick, ill.*
 aegre, adv. *badly; aegre ferre, to be annoyed.*
 Aegyptus, -i, f. *Egypt.*
 aequo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *equal.*
 aequus, -quā, -quum, adj. *equal, even, level.*
 aerātus, -ā, -um, adj. *brazen.*
 aerius, -a, -um, adj. *aerial.*
 aestas, -ātis, f. *summer.*
 aestīmo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *think, value.*
 aestus, -ūs, m. *tide.*
 Afer, -frā, -frum, adj. *African.*
 affēro, attūli, allātum, afferre, v. *bring, to offer.*
 afficio, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3, *affect, influence, afflict.*
 afflicto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *vex, torment, loss.*
 affligo, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *dash against.*
 Africa, -ae, f. *Africa.*
 āge, come.
 āger, -gri, m. *field, country.*
 aggrēdior, -gressus, v. 3, dep. *approach, attack.*
 āgito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *drive, toss, rouse.*
 agmen, -īnis, n. *army.*
 agnosco, -nōvi, -nītum, v. 3, *recognize, become acquainted with.*
 agnus, -i, m. *lamb.*
 āgo, ēgi, actum, v. 3, *do, keep, conduct; pass. act, drive, perform; ago gratias, I thank.*
 agricōlā, -ae, m. *farmer.*
 ālā, -ae, f. *wing.*
 ālācer, -cris, -cre, adj. *brisk, active.*
 Albertus, -i, m. *Albert.*
 albus, -a, -um, adj. *white.*
 ālea, -ae, f. *dice.*
 āles, -itis, c. *bird.*
 āliquando, adv. *at some time or other, now and then, once.*
 ālīquis, aliquid, pron. indef. *somebody, any one.*
 ālīquot, adj. indecl. *several.*
 ālīter, adv. *otherwise; aliter ac, otherwise than.*
 ālius, -a, -ud, adj. *other, another.*
 allīcio, -lexi, -lectum, v. 3, *entice.*
 allīgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *bind.*
 allōquor, -lōcūtus, v. 3, dep. *address.*
 almus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant.*
 ālo, alui, altum, v. 3, *nourish, maintain.*
 alter, -tēra, -tērū, adj. *one of two, the other, the second.*
 altus, -a, -um, adj. *high, deep.*
 Aluredus, -i, m. *Alfred.*
 alveus, -i, m. *river-bed.*
 ambiguus, -a, -um, adj. *doubtful; in ambiguo, wrapped in mystery.*

ambo, -æ, -o, pron. *both*.
 ambulo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *walk*.
 āmicus, -i, m. *friend*.
 amnis, -is, m. *river*.
 amo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *love, like*.
 amor, -ris, m. *love*.
 amoveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 2, *remove*.
 amphōra, -ae, f. *jar*.
 amplector, -exus, v. 3, dep. *embrace*.
 amplexus, -ūs, m. *embrace*.
 ānas, -ātis, f. *duck*.
 ānāticūla, -ae, f. *duckling*.
 ancilla, -ae, f. *maidservant*.
 anguis, -is, c. *snake*.
 angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*.
 ānimal, ālis, n. *animal*.
 ānimōsus, -a, -um, adj. *full of courage, bold*.
 ānimus, -i, m. *mind, spirit, courage*.
 annus, -i, m. *year*.
 anser, -eris, m. *goose*.
 ante, prep. *before*.
 antea, adv. *before*.
 ante-quam, conj. *before that*.
 antiquus, -a, -um, adj. *old, ancient*.
 antrum, -i, n. *cave*.
 ānus, -us, f. *old woman*.
 anxius, -a, -um, adj. *anxious*.
 āper, -pri, m. *wild boar*.
 āperio, -erui, -ertum, v. 4, *uncover, open, show*.
 āpertus, -a, -um, part. *open*.
 Apicius, -ii, m. *Apicius*.
 Apollo, -inis, m. *Apollo*.
 appāreo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *appear*.
 appello, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *call, address*.
 appello, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3, *dash against, come to land*.
 applico, -āvi or -ui, -ātum, v. 1, *fasten*.
 appōno, -pōsui, -positum, v. 3, *put on the table*.

apporto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *carry, bring to*.
 appropinquo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *draw near, approach*.
 apto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fit, adjust*.
 aptus, -a, -um, adj. *fitted, suitable*.
 āpud, prep. *at, near, in the presence of*.
 āqua, -ae, f. *water*; aquae, *mineral springs*.
 āquilla, -ae, f. *eagle*.
 arbitrium, -ii, n. *judgment, decision*.
 arbor, -ōris, f. *tree*.
 arca, -ae, f. *chest, strong-box*.
 arceo, -cui, v. 2, *keep off*.
 arcesso, -ivi, -itum, v. 3, *send for, fetch, summon*.
 arcus, -ūs, m. *bow*.
 ardeo, -rsi, -rsum, v. 2, *be on fire, burn*.
 ardor, -ōris, m. *fire, heat*.
 arduus, -a, -um, adj. *steep, difficult*.
 ārēna, -ae, f. *sand, arena*.
 argenteus, -a, -um, adj. *silver*.
 argentum, -i, n. *silver*.
 āries, -ētis, m. *ram*.
 ārista, -ae, f. *ear of corn*.
 arma, -orum, n. *arms*.
 armātus, -a, -um, part. *armed*.
 armentum, -i, n. *herd*.
 āro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *plough*.
 Ārpi, -ōrum, m. *the town of Arpi*.
 arripio, -ripui, -reptum, v. 3, *snatch, grasp*.
 ars, artis, f. *art, skill*.
 artus, -a, -um, adj. *tight*.
 arvum, -i, n. *field*.
 as, assis, m. *a copper coin, a pound in weight*.
 ascendo, -ndi, -nsum, v. 3, *climb up, mount*.
 ascisco, -ivi, -itum, v. 3, *adopt, admit*.

āsīnus, -i, m. *donkey*.
 asper, -pēra, -pērum, adj. *rough*.
 aspicio, -exi, -ectum, v. 3, *see, behold*.
 assentātor, -ōris, m. *flatterer*.
 assiduus, -a, -um, adj. *constant*.
 astrōlōgus, -i, m. *astrologer*.
 at, conj. *but*.
 Athēniensis, -e, adj. *Athenian*.
 atque, conj. *and*.
 atrium, -i, n. *hall*.
 atrox, adj. *fierce, terrible*.
 attinet, v. impers. *it matters, concerns*.
 attingo, -tīgi, -tactum, v. 3, *touch, reach, arrive at*.
 attōnitus, -a, -um, adj. *thunder-struck, astonished*.
 attrecto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *touch, handle*.
 auctor, -ōris, m. *author, cause*.
 auctōritas, -ātis, f. *authority, influence*.
 audācia, -ae, f. *boldness, daring*.
 audax, adj. *bold, daring*.

audeo, ausus, v. 2, *dare*.
 audio, -īvi, -ītum, v. 4, *hear, listen to*.
 Augustus, -i, m. *Augustus*.
 aurātus, -a, -um, adj. *gilt*.
 aurēus, -a, -um, adj. *golden*.
 auris, -is, f. *ear*.
 aurum, -i, n. *gold*.
 australis, -e, adj. *southern*.
 aut, conj. *or, either*.
 autem, conj. *but*.
 auxilium, -i, n. *help*.
 āvārus, -a, -um, adj. *covetous*.
 āvello, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, v. 3, *pluck away, pull off*.
 āversor, -atus, v. 1, dep. *turn away*.
 āvertō, -ti, -sum, v. 3, *turn aside*.
 āvidē, adv. *greedily*.
 āvidus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy*.
 āvis, -is, f. *bird*.
 āvius, -a, -um, adj. *pathless*.
 āvus, -i, m. *grandfather*.

B

Bacchus, -i, m. *Bacchus, god of wine*.
 bācūlus, -i, m. *stick*.
 Baiae, -arum, f. *Baiae*.
 Balbus, -i, m. *Balbus*.
 barba, -ae, f. *beard*.
 barbārus, -a, -um, adj. *barbarous, foreign*.
 beātus, -a, -um, adj. *happy*.
 bellum, -i, n. *war*.
 bēnē, adv. *well*.
 bēnēficiūm, -i, n. *kindness, benefit*.
 bēnēvōlentia, -ae, f. *goodwill, friendship*.
 bē, adv. *kindly*.

bēnignitas, -ātis, f. *friendliness, kindness*.
 bēignus, -a, -um, adj. *kind-hearted*.
 bestia, -ae, f. *beast*.
 bībo, bībi, v. 3, *drink*.
 bini, -ae, -a, adj. *two a-piece*.
 Boeōtius, -a, -um, adj. *Boeotian*.
 bōnus, -a, -um, adj. *good*.
 bos, bōvis, c. *ox or cow*.
 brāchium, -ii, n. *arm*.
 brēvi, adv. *in a short time*.
 brēvis, -e, adj. *short*.
 Brītanīcus, -a, -um, adj. *British*.
 Brītanus, -i, m. *Briton*.
 Brūtus, -i, m. *Brutus*.

C

cădăver, -ëris, n. *corpse*.
 cădo, cēcīdi, căsum, v. 3, *fall*.
 cădus, -i, m. *cask*.
 caecus, -a, -um, adj. *blind*.
 caedes, -is, f. *murder, blood-shed*.
 caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, v. 3, *cut, beat, kill*.
 caelum, -i, n. *sky*.
 Caius, -ii, m. *Caius*.
 călăthus, -i, m. *basket*.
 calcar, -āris, n. *spur*.
 calceus, -i, m. *shoe*.
 Calebus, -i, m. *Caleb*.
 căligo, -īnis, f. *mist, darkness*.
 callidē, adv. *cunningly*.
 callidus, -a, -um, adj. *cunning, clever*.
 Cambricus, -i, m. *Cambricus*.
 candidus, -a, -um, adj. *white*.
 cănis, -is, c. *dog*.
 căno, cēcīni, cantum, v. 3, *sing, play*.
 cănōrus, -a, -um, adj. *musical, melodious*.
 canto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *sing, play*.
 cantus, -ūs, m. *song*.
 Canutius, -ii, m. *Canute*.
 căper, -pri, m. *he-goat*.
 căpillus, -i, m. *hair*.
 căpio, cepi, captum, v. 3, *take, seize*.
 captivus, -i, m. *captive, prisoner*.
 capto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *catch, catch at*.
 Căpua, -ae, f. *Capua*.
 căput, -pītis, n. *head*; damnare capitis, *to condemn to death*.
 carcer, -ëris, m. *prison*; plur. *starting-place*.
 căreo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *be in want of*.
 carmen, -īnis, n. *song*.

căro, carnis, f. *flesh*.
 Carōlus, -i, m. *Charles*.
 carpo, -psi, -ptum, v. 3, *pick, gather, enjoy*.
 cărus, -a, -um, adj. *dear*.
 căsa, -ae, f. *hut, cottage*.
 căseus, -i, m. *cheese*.
 castănea, -ae, f. *chestnut*.
 castra, -orum, n. *camp*.
 căsu, adv. *by chance*.
 căsus, -ūs, m. *chance*.
 cătēna, -ae, f. *chain*.
 căterva, -ae, f. *crowd, band of men*.
 Căto, -ōnis, m. *Cato*.
 cauda, -ae, f. *tail*.
 causa, -ae, f. *cause, case*.
 causă, adv. *for the sake of*.
 cautē, adv. *carefully*.
 căveo, căvi, cautum, v. 2, *beware of*.
 cēdo, cessi, cessum, v. 3, *go, yield*.
 cēlēbro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *frequent, celebrate*.
 cēler, -ëris, -ëre, adj. *swift*.
 cēlēritas, -ātis, f. *swiftness*.
 cēlēriter, adv. *quickly*.
 călo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *conceal*.
 Cennetus, -i, m. *Kenneth*.
 centaurus, -i, m. *centaur*.
 Cēres, -ëris, f. *Ceres, goddess of agriculture*.
 certāmen, -mīnis, n. *contest*.
 certē, adv. *certainly*.
 certior factus, *informed, lit. made more certain*.
 certo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *strive, contend*.
 certus, -a, -um, adj. *certain, sure*.
 cervix, -īcis, f. *neck*.
 cervus, -i, m. *stag*.
 cesso, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *cease from, be inactive*.

cēteri, -ae, -a, adj. *the others, the rest.*

chōrus, -i, m. *dance, crowd, band.*

cibus, -i, m. *food.*

Cimbri, -orum, m. *Cimbri.*

cingo, -xi, -netum, v. 3, *surround.*

circum, adv. and prep. *around.*

circumdo, -dēdi, -dātum, -dāre, v. 1, *set round.*

circumsto, -stēti, v. 1, *stand round.*

civis, -is, c. *citizen.*

clādes, -is, f. *slaughter.*

clam, adv. *secretly.*

clāmīto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *cry aloud.*

clāmor, -ōris, m. *shout, cry.*

clangor, -ōris, m. *noise, clang.*

clārus, -a, -um, adj. *clear, bright, famous.*

claudio, -si, -sum, v. 3, *shut.*

claudus, -a, -um, adj. *lame.*

claustra, -orum, n. *barrier, dyke.*

clēmentia, -ae, f. *kindness.*

cliens, -entis, c. *dependant, patient.*

Clōdius, -ii, m. *Clodius.*

Cloelia, -ae, f. *Cloelia.*

coena, -ae, f. *supper.*

coeno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 3, *sup.*

coepi, v. *begin.*

coerceo, -cui, -cītum, v. 2, *check, restrain.*

coetus, -ūs, m. *assemblage, company.*

cognosco, -gnōvi, -gnītum, v. 3, *find out, recognise.*

cōgo, cōēgi, coactum, v. 3, *gather, compel.*

cōhibeo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *check.*

cōhortor, -ari, v. 1, dep. *encourage.*

collēgo, -ēgi, -ectum, v. 3, *pick up, collect.*

collōco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *establish, put.*

collōquor, -lōcūtus, v. 3, dep. *converse, hold a conference with.*

collum, -i, n. *neck.*

cōlo, -ui, cultum, v. 3, *cultivate, dwell.*

cōlōnus, -i, m. *farmer.*

cōlor, -ōris, m. *colour.*

cōlumba, -ae, f. *pigeon.*

cōma, -ae, f. *hair, leaf.*

cōmes, -ītis, c. *companion, comrade.*

cōmītas, -ātis, f. *courtesy.*

commēatus, -ūs, m. *provisions, supplies.*

commēmōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *relate.*

committo, -mīsi, -missum, v. 3, *intrust, begin, commit.*

commōneo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *remind, impress upon.*

commōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 2, *move violently, alarm.*

commūnīco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *share, impart.*

compleo, -ēvi, -ētum, v. 2, *fill.*

complūres, -a or -ia, adj. *several, many.*

concēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *yield, grant.*

concha, -ae, f. *shell.*

conchylīum, -ii, n. *oyster.*

concīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *take up, conceive, devise.*

concordia, -ae, f. *harmony, concord.*

concora, adj. *united, harmonious.*

concurro, -curri, -cursum, v. 3, *run together, assemble.*

condītio, -ōnis, f. *condition, terms.*

condo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *found, store up.*

condōno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *devote.*

conficio, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3, *wear out, overcome.*

confirmo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *strengthen.*

- configo, -fixi, -flictum, v. 3, *confend.*
 conjicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *throw.*
 conjungo, -nxi, -netum, v. 3, *join.*
 conjux, -jūgis, c. *husband or wife.*
 cōnor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *attempt.*
 conscendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *climb up, mount, embark.*
 considēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *inspect, examine.*
 consido, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 3, *sit down.*
 consilium, -ii, n. *plan, device.*
 consisto, -stiti, -stitum, v. 3, *stand still, halt.*
 consōlor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *comfort, cheer.*
 conspectus, -ūs, m. *sight.*
 conspicio, -spexi, -spectum, v. 3, *see, espy.*
 constans, adj. *firm.*
 constanter, adv. *firmly, steadily.*
 constantia, -ae, f. *firmness, perseverance.*
 constituo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3, *determine.*
 constringo, -nxi, -netum, v. 3, *tie up.*
 consuetūdo, -īnis, f. *custom.*
 consul, -is, m. *consul, chief magistrate.*
 consumo, -psi, -ptum, v. 3, *eat, destroy, spend.*
 contemplor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *observe, consider.*
 contendo, -di, -tum, v. 3, *hasten, struggle.*
 contentus, -a, -um, adj. *satisfied.*
 contineo, -ui, -tentum, v. 2, *hold, keep back, bound.*
 continuo, adv. *without interruption.*
 continuus, -a, -um, adj. *successive.*
 contus, -i, m. *pole.*
 convēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *come together, agree.*
 convēnit, v. impers. *it is agreed.*
 conversus, part. *turned round.*
 converto, -verti, -versum, v. 3, *turn towards.*
 convinco, -vici, -victum, v. 3, *overcome.*
 conviva, -ae, c. *guest.*
 convoco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *assemble.*
 coōris, coortus, v. 4, dep. *rise up.*
 cōpia, -ae, f. sing. *plenty;* plur. *forces.*
 cōpiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *abundant.*
 cōquo, coxi, coctum, v. 3, *cook, bake.*
 cor, cordis, n. *heart.*
 cōram, adv. and prep. *in presence of, openly.*
 Cōrīnthius, -a, -um, adj. *Corinthian.*
 corniger, -gēra, -gerum, adj. *horned.*
 cornu, -ūs, n. *horn.*
 cōrōna, -ae, f. *crown.*
 corpus, -ōris, n. *body.*
 corripio, -rīpi, -reptum, v. 3, *snatch up.*
 corvus, -i, m. *raven.*
 cōthurnus, -i, m. *top-boot.*
 cras, adv. *to-morrow.*
 crēber, -bra, -brum, adj. *frequent.*
 crēdībilis, -e, adj. *trustworthy.*
 crēdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *believe, trust.*
 creo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *create, make.*
 crēpītus, -ūs, m. *rustling, patterning.*
 cresco, crēvi, crētum, v. 3, *grow.*
 crēta, -ae, f. *chalk.*
 crimen, -inis, n. *charge, crime.*
 crūdēlis, -e, adj. *cruel.*

crādēlitas, -ātis, f. *harshness, cruelty.*

cruentus, -a, -um, adj. *bloody.*

cruor, -ōris, m. *gore, blood.*

crus, crūris, n. *leg.*

cūbile, -is, n. *bed.*

cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, v. 1, *lie down.*

culmen, -inis, n. *top, roof.*

culpa, -ae, f. *fault.*

culpo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *blame.*

culter, -tri, m. *knife.*

cultus, -ūs, m. *cultivation.*

cum, prep. *with.*

Cūmae, -arum, f. *Cumae.*

cūnae, -arum, f. *cradle.*

cunctus, -a, -um, adj. *all in a body, the whole.*

cūpidē, adv. *eagerly.*

cūpido, -dinis, f. *desire.*

cūpidus, -a, -um, adj. *eager.*

cūpio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 3, *desire, wish.*

cur, adv. *why.*

cūra, -ae, f. *care.*

cūro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *care, take care.*

curro, cūcurri, 'cursum, v. 3, *run.*

currus, -ūs, m. *chariot.*

cursāto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *run about.*

cursus, -ūs, m. *race, course.*

curvus, -a, -um, adj. *crooked, winding.*

custōdio, -ivi, -itum, v. 4, *guard.*

custos, -ōdis, c. *guard, warder.*

cūtis, -is, f. *skin.*

cygnus, -i, m. *swan.*

Cyprus, -i, f. *Cyprus.*

D

damno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *con-demn.*

Dāni, -ōrum, m. *Danes.*

dapes, -um, f. *feast.*

Darius, -ii, m. *Darius.*

dātus, part. *See do.*

dē, prep. *from, about, concerning.*

dēbeo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *owe, ought.*

dēcem, adj. indecl. *ten.*

dēcerto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *struggle, contend.*

dēcet, dēcuit, v. 2, *impers. it is fitting.*

dēcīdo, -cīdi, v. 3, *fall down.*

dēcīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *deceive.*

dēdēcus, -ōris, n. *disgrace.*

dēditio, -ōnis, f. *surrender.*

dēdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *surrender, give up.*

dēdūco, -duxi, -ctum, v. 3, *escort, draw out, carry down.*

dēfendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *defend, protect.*

dēfēro, dētūli, dēlātum, deferre, v. 3, *carry down, report.*

dēfessus, -a, -um, adj. *weary.*

dēficio, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3, *fail.*

dēfluo, -xi, -xum, v. 3, *flow by.*

dēformis, -e, adj. *ugly.*

dēformo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *make ugly, spoil.*

dēgo, dēgi, v. 3, *spend, pass.*

dēhisco, -hīvi, v. 3, *yawn, gape.*

Dēiānira, -ae, f. *Deianira.*

deinde, adv. *then, next, afterwards.*

dējectus, part. *See dējicio.*

dējicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *throw down, dishearten.*

dēlecto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *delight.*

dēleo, -ēvi, -ētum, v. 2, *destroy.*

dēlīciae, -ārum, f. *treat.*

dēlictum, -i, n. *fault.*

dēlīgo, -lēgi, -lectum, v. 3, *choose*.

dēlīgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *bind*.

dēmitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *let down*.

dēmonstro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *show*.

Dēmōsthēnes, -is, m. *Demos-thenes*.

dēmum, adv. *at length*.

dēnārius, -ii, m. *a silver coin*.

dēnīque, adv. *at last*.

dens, dentia, m. *tooth*.

densus, -a, -um, adj. *thick*.

dēpello, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3, *drive away, banish*.

dēpendeo, v. 2, *hang down*.

dēpereo, -ii, v. 4, *perish*.

dēplōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *lament*.

dēpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3, *lay down, put aside*.

dēporto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *carry down*.

dēprēhendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *seize upon, detect*.

dērideo, -risi, -risum, v. 2, *jeer*.

descendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *descend, dismount, disembark*.

descensus, -ūs, m. *descent*.

dēsēro, -rui, -rtum, v. 3, *desert, abandon*.

dēsertus, -a, -um, part. *deserted, desolate*.

dēsilio, -ilui, -ultum, v. 4, *jump down*.

dēsisto, -stīti, -stītum, v. 3, *leave off, stop*.

despēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *despair of*.

despicio, -exi, -ectum, v. 3, *look down upon, disdain*.

destringo, -inxi, -ictum, v. 3, *draw, unsheath*.

dēsūm, defui, v. fail, *be wanting*.

dēterreo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *deter, frighten*.

detrahō, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *draw off, remove*.

dētrecto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *decline, refuse*.

dēturbo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *upset, throw down*.

deus, -i, m. *god*.

dēvius, -a, -um, adj. *out of the way, retired*.

dēvolvo, -vi, -ūtum, v. 3, *roll down*.

dēvoro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *eat, devour, consume*.

dēvōveo, -vōvi, -vōtum, v. 3, *devote*.

dextra, -ae, f. *right hand*.

Diāna, -ae, f. *Diana, goddess of hunting*.

dīco, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *say*.

dies, -ei, m. *day*.

diffīcilis, -e, adj. *difficult, ill-tempered*.

diffīcultas, -ātis, f. *difficulty*.

diffūgio, -fūgi, v. 3, *flee in different directions, scatter*.

dīgītus, -i, m. *finger*.

dignitas, -ātis, f. *dignity, rank*.

dignus, -a, -um, adj. *worthy*.

dilācēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *tear in pieces, wound*.

dilānio, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *tear in pieces*.

diligens, -tis, adj. *careful*.

diligenter, adv. *carefully*.

dilīgo, -lexi, -lectum, v. 3, *love*.

dimitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *dismiss*.

direptus, -a, -um, part. *torn asunder*.

dirīgo, -rexi, -rectum, v. 3, *direct, guide*.

dirīpio, -ui, -eptum, v. 3, *tear asunder, ravage*.

dīrus, -a, -um, adj. *fearful*.

discēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *depart from*.

disciplīna, -ae, f. *discipline*.

discrīmen, -īnis, n. *crisis*.

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| dispōno, -pōsui, -posītum, v. 3, <i>arrange, set in order.</i> | dōlus, -i, m. <i>deceit.</i> |
| dispūto, āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>argue.</i> | dōmesticus, -a, -um, adj. <i>domestic.</i> |
| dissīdeo, -ēdi, -essum, v. 2, <i>disagree.</i> | dōmi, <i>at home.</i> |
| dissīmīlis, -e, adj. <i>unlike.</i> | dōminus, -i, m. <i>lord, master.</i> |
| distans, adj. <i>distant.</i> | dōmo, -ui, -ītum, v. 1, <i>subdue, conquer.</i> |
| diu, adv. <i>for a long while.</i> | dōmus, -ūs, f. <i>house.</i> |
| divello, -velli, -vulsum, v. 3, <i>tear off.</i> | dōno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>give, present.</i> |
| diversus, -a, -um, adj. <i>different.</i> | dōnum, -i, n. <i>gift.</i> |
| dives, adj. <i>rich.</i> | dormio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 4, <i>sleep.</i> |
| divīdo, -visi, -vīsum, v. 3, <i>divide.</i> | dūbins, -a, -um, adj. <i>doubtful;</i> <i>sine dūbio, without doubt.</i> |
| divīnītus, adj. <i>miraculously.</i> | dūco, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, <i>lead,</i> <i>marry (a wife).</i> |
| divīnus, -a, -um, adj. <i>divine.</i> | dulcis, -e, adj. <i>sweet.</i> |
| divītiae, -arum, f. <i>riches.</i> | dum, conj. <i>while.</i> |
| divulgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>spread</i> <i>abroad, publish.</i> | duo, -ae, -o, adj. <i>two.</i> |
| do, dēdi, dātum, v. 1, <i>give.</i> | duōdēcim, adj. indecl. <i>twelve.</i> |
| dōceo, -cui, -ctum, v. 2, <i>teach,</i> <i>show, tell.</i> | dūrus, -a, -um, adj. <i>hard.</i> |
| dōleo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, <i>grieve for.</i> | dux, dūcis, c. <i>general.</i> |
| dōlor, -ōris, m. <i>grief.</i> | |

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| ēbrius, -a, -um, adj. <i>drunk.</i> | egrēgius, -a, -um, adj. <i>distin-</i> <i>guished, excellent.</i> |
| ēbur, -ōris, n. <i>ivory.</i> | ēheu, adv. <i>alas!</i> |
| ecce, adv. <i>see, behold.</i> | ējicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, <i>drive</i> <i>out.</i> |
| ēchinus, -i, m. <i>hedgehog.</i> | ēlēphantus, -i, m. <i>elephant.</i> |
| ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, v. 3, <i>eat.</i> | ēlido, -si, -sum, v. 3, <i>shatter.</i> |
| ēdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, <i>give</i> <i>forth, utter.</i> | Elisabeta, -ae, f. <i>Elizabeth.</i> |
| Edvardus, -i, m. <i>Edward.</i> | ēlūdo, -si, -sum, v. 3, <i>avoid,</i> <i>cheat.</i> |
| effōdio, -fōdi, -fossum, v. 3, <i>dig</i> <i>up.</i> | ēmergo, -si, -sum, v. 3, <i>come</i> <i>forth, emerge.</i> |
| effūgio, -fūgi, v. 3, <i>flee away,</i> <i>escape.</i> | ēmīneo, -ui, v. 2, <i>stand out, pro-</i> <i>ject.</i> |
| effundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. 3, <i>upset,</i> <i>scatter, pour forth.</i> | ēmo, ēmi, emptum, v. 3, <i>buy.</i> |
| effusē, adv. <i>in different direc-</i> <i>tions.</i> | en, adv. <i>see, behold.</i> |
| ēgēnus, -a, -um, adj. <i>poor.</i> | ēnim, adv. <i>for.</i> |
| ēgo, pron. <i>I.</i> | eo, adv. <i>thither.</i> |
| egrēdiōr, -gressus, v. 3, <i>dep.</i> <i>come out, disembark.</i> | eo, ivi, itum, v. 4, <i>go.</i> |
| | Ephēsīus, -a, -um, adj. <i>Ephesian.</i> |

ēpistōla, -ae, f. *letter*.
 ēpūlae, -arum, f. *feast*.
 ēquā, -ae, f. *mare*.
 ēques, -itis, m. *knight, horseman*.
 ēquidem, adv. *indeed, certainly*.
 ēquīnus, -a, -um, adj. *horse*.
 ēquītātus, -ūs, m. *cavalry*.
 ēquīto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *ride*.
 ēquus, -i, m. *horse*.
 ergā, prep. *towards*.
 ergo, adv. *therefore*.
 ēripio, -īpui, -eptum, v. 3, *snatch away*.
 erro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *wander, mistake*.
 error, -ōria, m. *fault, mistake*.
 ērumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. 3, *break out*.
 ēsūrio, -īvi, -ītum, v. 4, *suffer hunger*.
 et, conj. *and*.
 ētiam, conj. *also, even*.
 etsi, conj. *although*.
 ēvādo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *turn out, escape*.
 ēvānesco, -nui, v. 3, *vanish away*.
 ēvello, -velli, -valsum, v. 3, *pull out*.
 ēvēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *happen*.
 ēventus, -ūs, m. *occurrence, result*.
 ēvōlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fly out, rush forth*.
 exānīmis, -e, adj. *lifeless*.
 exānīmus, -a, -um, adj. *lifeless*.
 excēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *depart, withdraw*.
 excipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *catch, come next to, interrupt*.
 excīto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *arouse*.

exclāmo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *cry out*.
 exclūdo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *shut out, hatch*.
 excūbiae, -arum, f. *watch*.
 exemplum, -i, n. *example*.
 exerceo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *vex, exercise*.
 exercitus, -ūs, m. *army*.
 exīguus, -a, -um, adj. *small, scanty*.
 exīmo, -ēmi, -emptum, v. 3, *take out*.
 existīmo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *think*.
 exītium, -ii, n. *destruction*.
 experrectus, -a, -um, part. *awakened*.
 expers, adj. *without, free from*.
 explīco, -āvi or -ui, -ātum or -ītum, v. 1, *explain*.
 explōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *examine, explore*.
 exprīmo, -pressi, -pressum, v. 3, *squeeze*.
 exquiro, -sīvi, -sītum, v. 3, *search for, seek out*.
 exsilio, -ui, v. 4, *jump forth*.
 exsīlium, -ii, n. *place of exile*.
 exsolvo, -solvi, -sōlūtum, v. 3, *pay*.
 exspecto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *expect, wait for*.
 expīro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *breathe one's last, die*.
 exsul, -ūlis, c. *wanderer, exile*.
 exsūpero, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *overcome*.
 extemplo, adv. *immediately*.
 extra, adv. and prep. *outside, without*.
 extrāho, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *drag out*.

F

fābūla, -ae, f. *story*.
 fācīlē, adv. *easily*.

fācīlis, -e, adj. *easy*.
 fācīnus, -īnōria, n. *crime*.

fācio, -fēci, -factum, v. 3, *make, do*.
 factum, -i, n. *act*.
 fallo, fēfelli, falsum, v. 3, *deceive, elude*.
 falsus, -a, -um, adj. *false*.
 fāma, -ae, f. *report*.
 fāmes, -is, f. *hunger, famine*.
 fārina, -ae, f. *flour*.
 fastidium, -ii, n. *dislike, pride*.
 fātālis, -e, adj. *fated, fatal*.
 fauces, -ium, f. *throat*.
 fāveo, fāvi, fāutum, v. 2, *favour*.
 fax, fācis, f. *torch*.
 fēfelli. *See fallo*.
 fēles, -is, f. *cat*.
 fēmina, -ae, f. *woman*.
 fēneſtra, -ae, f. *window*.
 fēnum, -i, n. *hay*.
 fēra, -ae, f. *wild beast*.
 fēre, adv. *almost*.
 fēriae, -arum, f. *festival*.
 fērio, -ire, v. 4, *strike*.
 fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. *bear, carry*.
 fērox, -ōcis, adj. *fierce, savage*.
 ferreus, -a, -um, adj. *iron*.
 ferrum, -i, n. *iron, sword*.
 fertilis, -e, adj. *fertile*.
 fērus, -a, -um, adj. *wild*.
 fervidus, -a, -um, adj. *burning, hot*.
 fessus, -a, -um, adj. *tired*.
 festus, -a, -um, adj. *festal*.
 fibūla, -ae, f. *buckle, button*.
 fictus, -a, -um, adj. *feigned, false*.
 fidēlis, -e, adj. *trustworthy, faithful*.
 fides, -ei, f. *faith, honour, credit*.
 fido, fīsus, v. 3, *trust*.
 Fido, -ōnis, m. *Fido*.
 fidus, -a, -um, adj. *faithful*.
 Figūlus, -i, m. *Figulus*.
 fīgūra, -ae, f. *form, figure*.
 filia, -ae, f. *daughter*.
 filius, -ii, m. *son*.
 fimus, -i, m. *dung*.
 fāto, factus, v. *be made, become*.

findo, fīdi, fissum, v. 3, *split, divide*.
 fingo, finxi, fictum, v. 3, *form, invent, fashion, build*.
 finio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. 4, *finish*.
 finis, -is, m. *end*.
 finitimus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring, near*.
 firmiter, adv. *firmly*.
 firmus, -a, -um, adj. *firm*.
 fistūla, -ae, f. *pipe*.
 flamma, -ae, f. *flame*.
 flecto, -xi, -xum, v. 3, *bend*.
 Florus, -i, m. *Florus*.
 flos, flōris, m. *flower*.
 fluctus, -ūs, m. *wave*.
 flūmen, -inis, n. *river*.
 fluo, -xi, -xum, v. 3, *flow*.
 fōcus, -i, m. *hearth*.
 fōdio, fōdi, fossum, v. 3, *dig*.
 foedus, -a, -um, adj. *filthy*.
 fōlium, -ii, n. *leaf*.
 fōras, adv. *out-of-doors*.
 fōris, adv. *out-of-doors*.
 fōres, -um, f. *door*.
 forma, -ae, f. *form, figure*.
 formica, -ae, f. *ant*.
 formido, -inis, f. *fear, dread*.
 formōsus, -a, -um, adj. *beautiful*.
 forte, adv. *by chance*.
 fortis, -e, adj. *strong*.
 fortitūdo, -inis, f. *courage*.
 fortūna, -ae, f. *fortune*.
 fortunātus, -a, -um, adj. *fortunate, lucky*.
 fōrum, -i, n. *market-place*.
 fossa, -ae, f. *ditch*.
 fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, v. 2, *cherish*.
 frāgor, -ōris, m. *splash, noise, crash*.
 frāter, -tris, m. *brother*.
 fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit*.
 Fredericus, -i, m. *Frederick*.
 frēmītus, -ūs, m. *growling*.
 frigīdus, -a, -um, adj. *cold*.
 frons, frondis, f. *leaf*.
 frons, frontis, f. *forehead*.

frūgālis, -e, adj. *thrifty*.
 frūges, -um, f. *fruits*.
 frustra, adv. *in vain*.
 frustrum, -i, n. *bit, piece*.
 fūga, -ae, f. *flight*.
 fūgiens, -entis, adj. *flying*.
 fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, v. 3, *fly*.
 fūgītivus, -i, m. *fugitive, run-away slave*.
 fūgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *put to flight*.
 fulcio, fulsi, fultum, v. 4, *prop up, support*.
 fulgens, adj. *glittering*.
 fulgeo, fulsi, v. 2, *glitter*.
 fultus, part. *See fulcio*.
 Fulvia, -ae, f. *Fulvia*.

Fulvius, -ii, m. *Fulvius*.
 fūnēbris, -e, adj. *funereal*.
 fundītor, -ōris, m. *slinger*.
 fundo, fūdi, fūsum, v. 3, *pour, produce, rout*.
 fundus, -i, m. *farm*.
 fungor, functus, v. 3, dep. *perform*.
 fūnis, -is, m. *rope*.
 fūr, fūris, m. *thief*.
 fūrens, adj. *furious, maddened*.
 fūrīosus, -a, -um, adj. *raging*.
 fūrōr, -ōris, m. *madness, frenzy*.
 furtim, adv. *stealthily*.
 furtum, -i, n. *theft*.
 fuscus, -a, -um, adj. *dark, dusky, swarthy*.

G

gālea, -ae, f. *helmet*.
 Gallia, -ae, f. *Gaul*.
 Gallīcus, -a, -um, adj. *Gallic*.
 gallina, -ae, f. *hen*.
 Gallus, -i, m. *a Gaul*.
 gallus, -i, m. *cock*.
 garrulus, -a, -um, adj. *chattering, prattling*.
 gaudeo, gāvīsus, v. 2, *rejoice*.
 gaudium, -ii, n. *joy*.
 Gelertus, -i, m. *Gelert (name of a hound)*.
 Gellius, -ii, m. *Gellius*.
 gēlu, -ūs, n. *frost*.
 gēmitus, -ūs, m. *groan*.
 gemma, -ae, f. *jewel*.
 gēnā, -ae, f. *cheek*.
 gēnērōsus, -a, -um, adj. *well-born*.
 gens, gentis, f. *race*.
 gēnus, gēnēris, n. *birth, race*.
 Germānia, -ae, f. *Germany*.
 gēro, gessi, gestum, v. 3, *wear, manage, carry on*.
 gestus, part. *See gero*.

gestus, -ūs, m. *gesture*.
 gīgas, -antis, m. *giant*.
 gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, v. 3, *produce*.
 glādius, -ii, m. *sword*.
 glans, -dis, f. *acorn*.
 glaucus, -a, -um, adj. *grey*.
 glōria, -ae, f. *renown*.
 glōriōsus, -a, -um, adj. *boastful*.
 Godīva, -ae, f. *Godiva*.
 grācilis, -e, adj. *slender; graceful*.
 Graecus, -a, -um, adj. *Grecian*.
 grāmen, -inis, n. *grass*.
 grandis, -e, adj. *large, big*.
 grando, -īnis, f. *hail*.
 grānum, -i, n. *grain, seed*.
 grātia, -ae, sing. *favour; plur. thanks; agere gratias, to thank*.
 grātus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasing, thankful*.
 grāvis, -e, adj. *heavy, painful, important*.
 grāviter, adv. *severely*.

grēmium, -ii, n. *bosom*.
 gressus, -ūs, m. *step, course*.
 grex, grēgis, m. *flock*.
 gurgēs, -ītis, m. *whirlpool, abyss*.

gusto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *taste*.
 guttur, -ūris, n. *throat*.
 Gyges, -is, m. *Gyges*.

H

hābēna, -ae, f. *rein*.
 hābeo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *have, hold, esteem, consider*.
 hābito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *dwell*.
 haereo, haesi, haesum, v. 2, *stick*.
 haesito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *hesitate*.
 Hamilina, f. *Hamilina*.
 hāmus, -i, m. *hook*.
 haud, adv. *not*.
 haudquaquam, adv. *by no means*.
 haurio, hausi, haustum, v. 4, *draw*.
 haustus, -ūs, m. *draught*.
 Henricus, -i, m. *Henry*.
 Hercle, *by Hercules*.
 Hercūles, -is, m. *Hercules*.
 hēri, adv. *yesterday*.
 hiatus, -us, m. *gaping, aperture, cleft*.
 Hibernia, -ae, f. *Ireland*.
 hic, haec, hoc, pron. *this*.
 hic, adv. *here, on this side*.
 hiems, -ēmis, f. *winter*.
 hinc, adv. *hence*; hinc illinc, *on this side and on that*.
 hīrundo, -īnis, f. *swallow*.
 Hispānia, -ae, f. *Spain*.
 Hispānus, -a, -um, adj. *Spanish*.
 hōdie, adv. *to-day*.
 hōmo, -īnis, m. *man*.

hōnestus, -a, -um, adj. *honourable, virtuous*.
 hōnor, -ōris, m. *office, honour*.
 hōra, -ae, f. *hour*.
 hordeum, -i, n. *barley*.
 horrendus, -a, -um, adj. *dreadful*.
 horreo, v. 2, *bristle, shudder*.
 horreum, -i, n. *barn*.
 horribilis, -e, adj. *fearful*.
 horrisōnus, -a, -um, adj. *with terrific sound, fearful*.
 horror, -ōris, m. *shivering, dread*.
 hortor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *cheer, exhort*.
 hortus, -i, m. *garden*.
 hospes, -ītis, c. *guest or host*.
 hospitium, -ii, n. *hospitality*.
 hostis, -is, c. *enemy*.
 Hubertus, -i, m. *Hubert*.
 huc, adv. *hither*.
 hūmānitas, -ātis, f. *politeness, refinement*.
 hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. *human*.
 hūmērus, -i, m. *shoulder*.
 hūmi, adv. *on the ground*.
 hūmilis, -e, adj. *lowly, humble*.
 hūmīlīter, adv. *humbly*.
 hūmus, -i, f. *ground*.
 hyaena, -ae, f. *hyaena*.
 hydra, -ae, f. *hydra*.

I

ībi, adv. *there*.
 ībidem, adv. *in the same spot*.
 Icēni, -ōrum, m. *Iceni*.

ictus, -ūs, m. *blow*.
 idem, eādem, idem, pron. *the same*.

idōneus, -ea, -eum, adj. *fit*.
 igitur, adv. *therefore*.
 ignārus, -a, -um, adj. *unacquainted with*.
 ignāvus, -a, -um, adj. *idle*.
 ignis, -is, m. *fire*.
 ignōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *be ignorant*.
 ignōtus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown*.
 ille, -a, -ud, pron. *he, she, it*.
 illic, adv. *there, on that side*.
 illico, adv. *on the spot, instantly*.
 illido, -si, -sum, v. 3, *strike or dash against*.
 illinc, adv. *thence, on that side*.
 illuc, adv. *thither*.
 imāgo, -inis, f. *copy, likeness, reflection*.
 imber, -ris, m. *shower*.
 imitor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *copy, counterfeit*.
 immānis, -e, adj. *huge, vast, monstrous*.
 immēmor, -ōris, adj. *forgetful, regardless*.
 immensus, -a, -um, adj. *boundless*.
 immineo, v. 2, *hang over, impend*.
 impēdīo, -īvi, -itum, v. 4, *hinder*.
 impendeo, v. 2, *overhang*.
 impensa, -ae, f. *outlay, expense*.
 impērātor, -ōris, m. *commander, general*.
 impērātum, -i, n. *command, orders*.
 impērītus, -a, -um, adj. *unskilled*.
 impērium, -ii, n. *power, authority*.
 impēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *order, impose*.
 impetro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *obtain*.
 impētus, -ūs, m. *attack, rush*.
 impiē, adv. *wickedly, impiously*.
 impiġer, -gra, -grum, adj. *active*.
 impius, -a, -um, adj. *wicked, impious*.

impleo, -plēvi, -plētum, v. 2, *fill up*.
 implīco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *entangle, involve*.
 impōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *place upon, set over, impose*.
 imprōbus, -a, -um, adj. *wicked, naughty*.
 imprōvidus, -a, -um, adj. *imprudent*.
 imprōvisō, adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly*.
 imprūdēns, adj. *not foreseeing, unintentional*.
 impūdēns, adj. *shameless, impudent*.
 impūdēntia, -ae, f. *shamelessness*.
 impūne, adv. *without punishment*.
 imus, -a, -um, adv. *lowest*; ima vallis, *the bottom of the valley*.
 in, prep. (1) *with acc. to, into, against*; (2) *with abl. in*.
 incautē, adv. *heedlessly*.
 incautus, -a, -um, adj. *heedless, off one's guard*.
 incēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *march, advance*.
 incendium, -ii, n. *conflagration*.
 incendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *set on fire, kindle*.
 incertus, -a, -um, adj. *uncertain*.
 incīdo, -cīdi, -cāsū, v. 3, *fall into*.
 incīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *begin*.
 incīto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *urge, rouse*.
 incōla, -ae, c. *inhabitant*.
 incōlo, -lui, v. 3, *dwell in, inhabit*.
 incōlūmis, -e, adj. *safe*.
 incrēpo, -ui, -itum, v. 1, *rebuke, upbraid*.
 incultus, -a, -um, adj. *uncultivated*.
 incursio, -ōnis, f. *raid, inroad*.

incūso, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *accuse*.
incūtio, -cussi, -cussum, v. 3,
strike against.

indè, adv. *thence, thereupon*.

indictum, -ii, n. *evidence, sign, token*.

indico, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *reveal*.

indoctus, -a, -um, adj. *untaught, ignorant*.

inductus (part. from *induco*), *persuaded*.

indulgeo, -si, -tum, v. 2, *indulge*.

induo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 1, *put on, dress oneself in*.

Indus, -a, -um, adj. *Indian*.

industria, -ae, f. *diligence*; de industria, *on purpose*.

indūtus, part. *See induo*.

īneo, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, v. 4, *enter, devise*.

īneptus, -a, -um, adj. *senseless*.

infans, -tis, c. *child, infant*.

infēlix, adj. *unfortunate, unhappy*.

infērior, comp. adj. *lower*.

infērus, -a, -um, adj. *underneath, lower*.

infesto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *haunt, infest*.

inficio, -feci, -fectum, v. 3, *stain, corrupt*.

infidēlis, -e, adj. *faithless*.

infirmus, -a, -um, adj. *feeble*.

informis, e, adj. *misshapen, hideous*.

ingēmīno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *re-double, repeat*.

ingēnium, -ii, n. *character, abilities*.

ingens, adj. *huge, vast*.

ingēnuus, -a, -um, adj. *frank*.

ingrātus, -a, -um, adj. *unpleasant, thankless*.

ingrēdior, -gressus, v. 3, dep. *enter*.

inhōnestus, -a, -um, adj. *dishonourable*.

inhospitālis, -e, adj. *inhospitable*.

īnīmicus, -a, -um, adj. *hostile*; subs. *a foe*.

īniquus, -a, -um, adj. *uneven, unfair*.

injicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *put into, insert*.

injūria, -ae, f. *a wrong*.

innōcens, adj. *guiltless, harmless*.

innūmērābilis, -e, adj. *countless*.

īnōpia, -ae, f. *want, scarcity*.

īnōpinātus, -a, -um, adj. *unexpected*.

inquit, v. *says he*.

inruo, -ui, v. 3, *rush in*.

insānus, -a, -um, adj. *mad, frantic*.

inscius, -a, -um, adj. *ignorant of*.

inscribo, -pai, -ptum, v. 3, *write upon*.

insēro, -sēruī, -sertum, v. 3, *introduce*.

insertus, part. *See insero*.

insīdiae, -ārum, f. *ambush, plot, artifice*.

insido, -sēdi, -sessum, v. 3, *settle on*.

insignis, -e, adj. *distinguished, striking*.

insaisto, -stīti, v. 3, *stand upon, press upon*.

instītuo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3, *begin, arrange, resolve*.

insto, -stīti, v. 1, *approach, be present, press upon*.

insuetus, -a, -um, adj. *unusual*.

insūla, -ae, f. *island*.

intēger, -gra, -grum, adj. *fresh, sound, unimpaired*.

intelligo, -lexi, -lectum, v. 3, *perceive, understand*.

infer, prep. *between, among*.

interclūdo, -ūsi, -ūsum, v. 3, *shut up, cut off*.

interclusus, part. *See intercludo*.

interdīco, -dixi, -dictum, v. 3, *forbid, exclude*.
interdum, adv. *sometimes*.
intērēā, adv. *meanwhile*.
interfectus, part. *See* interficio.
interficio, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3, *kill, destroy*.
intērior, comp. adj. *inner*.
intermitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *leave off*.
interpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3, *place between*.
interrogō, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *question*.
interrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. 3, *break up, break off*.
intervallum, -i, n. *space between, interval*.
intrā, prep. *within*.
intro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *enter*.
Inundo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *overflow, inundate*.
Inūtilis, -e, adj. *useless*.
invēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *find*.
inventor, -ōris, *contriver, inventor*.

invicem, adv. *in turn, alternately*.
invideo, -vidi, -visum, v. 2, *envy*.
invidia, -ae, f. *envy, hatred*.
invitus, -a, -um, adj. *unwilling, reluctant*.
invoco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *call upon, invoke*.
Iōlē, -ēs, f. *Iole*.
ipsē, -a, -um, pron. *self*.
ira, -ae, f. *anger*.
iracundus, -a, -um, adj. *passionate*.
irascor, irātus, v. 3, dep. *be angry*.
irātus, -a, -um, adj. *angry*.
irrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. 3, *burst into*.
irruo, -rui, v. 3, *rush in*.
is, ea, id, pron. *he, she, it, that*.
istē, ista, istud, pron. *that near you*.
Itā, adv. *so, thus*.
Itālia, -ae, f. *Italy*.
Itāquē, conj. *therefore*.
īter, ītinēris, n. *journey, road*.
īterum, adv. *again*.

J

jāceo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *lie*.
jācio, jēci, jāctum, v. 3, *throw*.
Jacōbus, -i, m. *James*.
jacto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *toss about, boast*.
jācūlum, -i, n. *dart*.
jam, adv. *now, already*.
jamdūdum, adv. *for a long while*.
jamque, adv. *and now*.
jējūnus, -a, -um, adj. *hungry*.
jōcōsus, -a, -um, adj. *witty, funny*.
jōcus, -i, m. *jest*.
Johannes, -is, m. *John*.
jūbeo, jussi, jussum, v. 2, *order*.

jūcundus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant*.
jūdex, -icis, c. *judge*.
jūdīco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *judge*.
jūgum, -i, n. *yoke*.
Jūlius, -ii, m. *Julius*.
jūmentum, -i, n. *beast of burden*.
jungo, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *join, yoke*.
jūris-consultus, -ūs, m. *lawyer*.
jus, jūris, n. *law, right*.
jus, jūris, n. *soup*.
jussus, -ūs, m. *command*.
justa, -ōrum, n. *funeral rites*.
justus, -a, -um, adj. *just*.
jūvēnis, -is, m. *youth, young man*.
jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, v. 1, *help*.
juxta, adv. and prep. *near*.

L

- lābor, -ōris, m. *labour, toil*.
 lābor, lapsus, v. 3, dep. *glide, slip*.
 lābōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *work, toil*.
 labrum, -i, n. *lip*.
 lac, lactis, n. *milk*.
 lacrima, -ae, f. *tear*.
 lācus, ūs, m. *lake*.
 laetitia, -ae, f. *joy*.
 laetus, -a, -um, adj. *joyful*.
 lambo, -bi, -bitum, v. 3, *lick*.
 languidus, -a, -um, adj. *faint, languid*.
 lāpis, -idis, m. *stone*.
 lātebrae, -arum, f. *hiding-place*.
 lāteo, -ui, v. 2, *lie hid*.
 Lātinus, -a, -um, adj. *Latin*.
 latrātus, -ūs, *barking*.
 latro, -ōnis, m. *robber*.
 lātus, -a, -um, adj. *broad*.
 lātus, -ēris, n. *side*.
 laudo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *praise*.
 laus, laudis, f. *praise*.
 lāvo, { lāvāvi, { lautum, } v. 1,
 { lāvi, { lavātum, } *wash*,
 { lōtum, } *bathe*.
 laxo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *unloose, relax*.
 lectus, -i, m. *bed, couch*.
 lēgātus, -i, m. *officer*.
 lēgo, lēgi, lectum, *collect, choose, read*.
 lēnio, -īvi or -ii, -itum, v. 4, *soften*.
 lēnis, -e, adj. *soft, smooth, mild*.
 leo, -ōnis, m. *lion*.
 lēvis, -e, adj. *smooth*.
 lēvis, -e, adj. *light*.
 lēviter, adv. *lightly*.
 lēvo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *lighten*.
 lex, lēgis, f. *law*.
 libenter, adv. *freely*.
 libērālitas, -ātis, f. *liberality*.
 libēri, -ōrum, m. *children*.
 libēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *free*.
 libertas, -ātis, f. *liberty*.
 libum, n. *cake*.
 Lībya, -ae, f. *Libya*.
 licet, -cuit, -citur, v. 2, impers. *it is allowed*.
 lictor, -ōris, m. *lictor, the consul's servant*.
 ligneus, -a, -um, adj. *wooden*.
 lignum, -i, n. *wood*.
 limen, -inis, n. *threshold*.
 limus, -i, m. *mud*.
 lingua, -ae, f. *tongue*.
 līnum, -i, n. *linen*.
 littēra, -ae, f. *letter*.
 litus, -ōris, n. *shore*.
 lōco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *place*.
 lōcūli, -ōrum, m. *purse*.
 lōcus, -i, m. *place*.
 Londinium, -ii, n. *London*.
 longē, adv. *far*.
 longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*.
 lōquax, adj. *talkative*.
 lōquor, lōcūtus, v. 3, dep. *speaks*.
 Loxias, -ae, m. *Loxias*.
 lūbrīcus, -a, -um, adj. *slippery*.
 lūcerna, -ae, f. *lamp*.
 Lucius, -ii, m. *Lucius*.
 luctor, luctatus, v. 1, dep. *struggle*.
 lūdibrium, -ii, n. *jest, mockery*.
 lūdo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *play, gamble*.
 Ludovicus, -i, m. *Louis*.
 lūdus, -i, m. *game, sport, school*.
 lūmen, -inis, n. *light*.
 lūna, ae, f. *moon*.
 lūpus, -i, m. *wolf*.
 lustro, -āvi, -āre, v. 1, *observe, wander over*.
 lūtum, -i, n. *mud*.
 lux, lūcis, f. *light*.
 luxus, -ūs, m. *luxury*.

Lýcus, -i, m. *Lycus*.
 Lýdon, -ónis, m. *Lydon*.

lýra, -ae, f. *lyre*.
 Lysander, -dri, m. *Lysander*.

M

Măcědo, -ónis, m. *Macedonian*.
 macte (virtute), a blessing on
 your virtue.

macto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *sacri-*
fice.

măcŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *spot*,
stain.

măděfăcio, -fěci, -factum, v. 3,
wet.

maestus, -a, -um, adj. *sad*,
sorrowful.

măgicus, -a, -um, adj. *magic*.

măgis, adv. *rather, more*.

măgister, -tri, m. *master*.

măgistrătus, -ŭs, m. *magistrate*.

magnificus, -a, -um, adj. *magni-*
ficient, honourable.

magnitŭdo, -inis, f. *size, great-*
ness.

magnŏpěre, adv. *greatly*.

magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great*.

măjestas, -ătis, f. *dignity*.

măjor, măjŭs, adj. *greater, older*.

mălě, adv. *greatly*.

mălědico, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *speak*
ill of.

mălignus, -a, -um, adj. *ill-*
natured, malicious.

mălo, mălui, v. *prefer*.

mălum, -i, n. *apple*.

mălus, -a, -um, adj. *bad*.

mandătum, -i, n. *command*.

mando, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *com-*
mit.

măně, adv. *in the morning*.

măneo, -nsi, -nsum, v. 2, *re-*
main.

mansuetŭdo, -dŭnis, f. *clemency*.

mănus, -ŭs, f. *hand, band*.

măre, -is, n. *sea*.

margo, -inis, c. *edge, shore*.

mărinus, -a, -um, adj. *sea*.

măritŭmus, -a, -um, adj. *sea*.

massa, -ae, f. *mass, lump*.

măter, -tris, f. *mother*.

mătrimŏnium, -ii, n. *marriage*,
wedlock.

mătŭrus, -a, -um, adj. *early*,
ripe.

maximě, adv. *certainly, very*
greatly, especially.

mėdŭcus, -i, m. *doctor*.

mėdŭs, -a, -um, adj. *middle*.

membrum, -bri, n. *limb*.

mėmor, -ŏris, adj. *mindful*.

mėmŏria, -ae, f. *memory*.

mena, mentis, f. *mind*.

mensa, -ae, f. *table*.

mensis, -is, m. *month*.

mentum, -i, n. *chin*.

mercătŏr, -ŏris, m. *merchant*.

merces, -ėdis, f. *wages, reward*.

Mercŭrius, -ii, m. *Mercury*.

mėreo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *deserve*.

mergo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *dip*,
plunge.

mėrito, adv. *deservedly*.

mėssis, -is, f. *harvest*.

mėta, -ae, f. *goal*.

mėtus, -ŭs, m. *fear, dread*.

meus, -a, -um, poss. pron. *my*,
mine.

Midas, -ae, m. *Midas*.

mĭgro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *remove*,
emigrate, depart.

miles, -itis, c. *soldier*.

mille, adj. *thousand*.

millia, -ium, n. *thousands*.

mĭna, -ae, f. *a small silver coin*.

mĭnae, -ārum, f. *threats*.

Mĭnerva, -ae, f. *Minerva, goddess*
of wisdom.

mīnīmā, adv. *by no means*.
 mīnistro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *attend, wail upon*.
 mīnor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *threaten*.
 mīnuo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 1, *lessen, diminish*.
 mīnus, adv. *less, not at all*.
 mirābīlis, -e, adj. *wonderful*.
 mirācūlum, -i, n. *wonder, miracle*.
 mīrus, -a, -um, adj. *wonderful*.
 misceo, -cui, mistum or mixtum, v. 2, *mix*.
 mīser, -ēra, -ērūm, adj. *wretched*.
 mīserē, adv. *miserably*.
 mīseret, v. 2, impers. *it distresses me, (I) feel pity*.
 mīserīcordia, -ae, f. *pity, compassion*.
 mīserītus, -a, -um, part. *pitying*.
 mitesco, v. 3, *grow gentle, soften*.
 mītīgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *soften*.
 mitto, misi, missum, v. 3, *send*.
 mōdīcē, adv. *moderately*.
 mōdo, adv. *only, at one time, at another*.
 mōdus, -i, m. *manner, measure, mode*.
 mōlestus, -a, -um, adj. *troublesome*.
 mollis, -e, adj. *soft*.
 mōneo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *warn, advise*.
 mons, montis, m. *mountain, hill*.
 monstrum, -i, n. *monster*.
 montānus, -a, -um, adj. *mountain*.
 mōra, -ae, f. *delay*.

morbus, -i, m. *sickness, disease*.
 Morcius, -ii, m. *Morcus*.
 mōrbundus, -a, -um, adj. *dying*.
 mōrior, mortuus, v. 3, *die*.
 mōror, -ātus, v. 1, *delay*.
 mors, mortis, f. *death*.
 mortālis, -e, adj. *deadly*.
 mortīfer, -fēra, -fērum, adj. *deadly*.
 mortuus, -a, -um, adj. *dead*.
 mos, mōris, m. *manner*; in plur. *manners, conduct*.
 mōtus, -ūs, m. *motion*.
 mōtus, -a, -um, adj. *moved, aroused*.
 mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, v. 2, *move*.
 mox, adv. *presently*.
 mūgitus, -ūs, m. *bellowing*.
 mulceo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *soothe*.
 mulcta, -ae, f. *fine, penalty*.
 mulctrārium, -ii, n. *milking-pail*.
 mūlier, -ēris, f. *woman*.
 multiplex, -plīcis, adj. *manifold, various*.
 multītūdo, -īnis, f. *multitude*.
 multo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fine, punish*.
 multus, -a, -um, adj. *many, much*.
 mūnus, -ēris, n. *gift*.
 mūrus, -i, m. *wall*.
 mus, mūris, m. *mouse*.
 musca, -ae, f. *fly*.
 mūto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *change, exchange*.

N

nactus, -a, -um, part. *from nascor*.
 nam, conj. *for*.
 nascor, nactus, v. 3, dep. *obtain*.
 nāres, -ium, f. *nostrils, nose*.
 narro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *narrate, tell*.

nascor, nātus, v. 3, dep. *be born*.
 nāsus, -i, m. *nose*.
 nāto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *swim*.
 nātu, adv. *by birth*.
 nātūra, -ae, f. *nature*.
 nātus, -i, m. *son*.
 naufrāgium, -ii, n. *shipwreck*; *facere, to be shipwrecked*.

nausea, -ae, f. *sea-sickness*.
 nauta, -ae, m. *sailor*.
 nāvigo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *sail*.
 nāvis, -is, f. *ship*.
 -nē, interrog. particle.
 nē, conj. *lest*; adv. *not* (nē . . . quidem, *not even*).
 nec, conj. *neither, nor*.
 necessitàrio, adv. *unavoidable*.
 nēco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *kill*.
 nēfandus, -a, -um, adj. *horrible*.
 negligo, -exi, -ectum, v. 3, *neglect, omit*.
 nēgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *deny, say no, refuse*.
 negotium, -ii, n. *business, affair*.
 nēmo, -īnis, pron. *no one*.
 nempē, adv. *truly*.
 nēmus, -ōris, n. *wood, grove*.
 nēpos, -ōtis, c. *grandson, granddaughter, nephew, niece*.
 Nēro, -ōnis, m. *Nero*.
 nescioquis, *somebody*.
 nescius, -a, -um, adj. *ignorant*.
 Nessus, -i, m. *Nessus*.
 nīdus, -i, m. *nest*.
 nīger, -gra, -grum, adj. *black*.
 nīhil, n. *nothing*.
 nīhīli, *of no value*.
 nīmīrum, adv. *no wonder*.
 nīmīs, adv. *too much*.
 nīmīum, adv. *too much*.
 nīsi, conj. *unless, if not*.
 nīsus, -ūs, m. *struggle, effort*.
 nītīdus, -a, -um, adj. *shining, healthy-looking, sleek*.
 nītor, nīsus, v. 3, dep. *strive, push*.
 nīveus, -a, -um, adj. *snow-white, snowy*.
 nix, nīvis, f. *snow*.
 nōbīlis, -e, adj. *noble, well-born*.

nōceo, -cui, -cītum, v. 2, *hurt*.
 noctu, adv. *by night*.
 Nōla, -ae, f. *Nola*.
 nōlo, nōlui, *be unwilling*.
 nōmen, -īnis, n. *name*.
 non, adv. *not*.
 nondum, adv. *not yet*.
 nonne, interrog. particle.
 non-nunquam, adv. *sometimes*.
 nos, nostrum, *we* (plur. of ego).
 noster, -stra, -strum, possess. pron. *our, ours*.
 nōto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *mark*.
 nōtus, -a, -um, adj. *known*.
 nōvus, -a, -um, adj. *new*.
 nox, noctis, f. *night*.
 noxia, -ae, f. *harm, hurt*.
 nūbes, -is, f. *cloud*.
 nūbo, -psi, -ptum, v. 3, *marry; lit. put on the wedding veil*.
 nūdo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *strip, lay bare*.
 nūdus, -a, -um, adj. *naked, bare*.
 nullus, -a, -um, adj. *none*.
 num, interrog. particle.
 nūmero, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *count, number, pay*.
 nūmerus, -i, m. *number*.
 nummus, -i, m. *coin, money*.
 num-quid, interrog. *is there anything?*
 nunc, adv. *now*.
 nunquam, adv. *never*.
 nuntio, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *announce, tell*.
 nuntius, -ii, m. *messenger*.
 nūper, adv. *lately*.
 nuptiae, -arum, f. *wedding*.
 nūrus, -ūs, f. *daughter-in-law*.
 nutrix, -icis, f. *nurse*.
 nux, nūcis, f. *nut*.

O

ob, prep. *on account of*.
 obducō, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *draw over, cover*.

obēdiens, -entis, adj. *obedient*.
 objicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *throw in the way, expose*.

oblātus, -a, -um, part. from offero.
 oblitus, -a, -um, part. from obli-
 viscor.
 obliviscor, -litus, v. 3, dep. for-
 get.
 obscūro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, darken.
 obsēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, lock,
 bolt.
 observeo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, observe,
 watch.
 obsōlētus, -a, -um, adj. decayed,
 worn out.
 obstūpēfācio, -fēci, -factum, v. 3,
 amaze, astound.
 obtēgo, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, cover
 up.
 obtīneo, -tīnui, -tentum, v. 2,
 possess, gain.
 obviam, adv. to meet.
 obvius, -a, -um, adj. meeting, to
 meet.
 occāsio, -ōnis, f. opportunity.
 occāsus, -ūs, m. sunset, west.
 occīdo, -cīdi, -cāsum, v. 3, perish,
 die.
 occido, -cīdi, -cīsum, v. 3, kill.
 occūlo, -cūlui, -cultum, v. 3,
 cover, hide.
 occulto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, hide.
 occultus, -a, -um, part. concealed,
 hidden; in occulto, in secret.
 occūpo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, seize,
 hold, take possession of.
 occurro, -curri, -cursum, v. 3,
 meet, run up.
 oceānus, -i, m. ocean.
 octo, indec. adj. eight.
 ōcūlus, -i, m. eye.
 ōdium, -ii, n. hatred.
 ōdor, -ōris, m. smell.
 ōdōror, -ātus, v. 1, dep. smell.
 Oechālia, -ae, f. Oechalia.
 offendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, strike
 upon, hit upon, offend.
 offēro, obtūli, oblātum, v. offend,
 expose.
 officium, -ii, n. duty.

ōlēum, -i, n. oil.
 ōlim, adv. once upon a time,
 formerly.
 omnino, adv. altogether, abso-
 lutely.
 omnia, -e, adj. all, every.
 ōmitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3,
 omit, neglect.
 ōnēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, load,
 burden.
 ōnus, -ēris, n. burden.
 ōnustus, -a, -um, adj. loaded,
 laden.
 ōpēra, -ae, f. pains, labour.
 ōpērio, -ui, -pertum, v. 4, cover.
 ōpes, -um, f. wealth.
 ōpimus, -a, -um, adj. wealthy,
 rich.
 ōportet, -uit, v. 2, impers. it is
 necessary, (I) must, ought.
 oppidānus, -i, m. townsman.
 oppidum, -i, n. town.
 oppōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3,
 oppose.
 opportūnus, -a, -um, adj. con-
 venient, suitable.
 opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, v. 3,
 overcome, crush, surprise.
 oppugno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, attack,
 besiege.
 opto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, choose,
 wish for.
 ōra, -ae, f. shore.
 ōrātio, -ōnis, f. speech.
 ōrātor, -ōris, m. speaker, orator.
 ōriens, -tis, m. east, where the sun
 rises.
 orno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, fit out,
 adorn.
 ōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, beg, pray.
 os, ōris, n. mouth, face.
 os, ossis, n. bone.
 ostendo, -di, { -tum, } v. 3, show.
 { -sum, }
 ostium, -ii, n. door.
 ostrum, -i, n. purple.
 ōtium, -ii, n. ease, leisure, holiday.

ovile, -is, n. *sheepfold*.

ovis, -is, f. *sheep*.

ovum, -i, n. *egg*; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from beginning to end*.

P

pābulum, -i, n. *fodder, sustenance*.

Pādus, -ii, m. *Padius*.

pālam, adv. *openly*.

pallium, -ii, n. *cloak*.

palma, -ae, f. *palm (the tree), palm, prize, victory*.

pālus, -i, m. *stake*.

pālus, -ūdis, f. *marsh*.

pando, -di, -sum, v. 3, *spread, unfold, open*.

pānis, -is, m. *bread, loaf*.

pannōsus, -a, -um, adj. *ragged, tattered*.

Panurgius, -ii, m. *Panurgius*.

par, adj. *equal*.

pārātus, -a, -um, adj. *ready*.

parco, pēperci, parsum, v. 3, *spare, use sparingly*.

parcus, -a, -um, adj. *thrifty*.

pārens, -entis, c. *parent*.

pāreo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *obey*.

pāries, -iētis, m. *wall*.

pario, pēperi, partum, v. 3, *bring forth, produce*.

pārīter, adv. *equally*.

pāro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *get ready, prepare, build*.

pars, -tis, f. *part, share, direction, place*.

partim, adv. *partly*.

pārūm, adv. *little, too little*.

pārumper, adv. *for a short time*.

parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small, little*.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, v. 3, *feed*.

pascor, pastus, v. 3, dep. *browse, support oneself*.

passim, adv. *in all directions*.

passus, -ūs, m. *step, pace*.

pastor, -ōris, m. *shepherd*.

pātēfacio, -feci, -factum, v. 3, *open, throw open*.

pāteo, -ui, v. 2, *lie open, stand open*.

pāter, -tris, m. *father*.

pāternus, -a, -um, adj. *of or belonging to a father*.

pātiens, adj. *enduring, patient*.

pātienter, adv. *patiently*.

pātientia, -ae, f. *endurance, patience*.

pātiōr, passus, v. 3, dep. *suffer*.

patria, -ae, f. *country, fatherland*.

patrimōnium, -ii, n. *inheritance, estate*.

patruus, -i, m. *uncle*.

paucus, -a, -um, adj. *few*.

paulātum, adv. *by degrees*.

paulisper, adv. *for a little while*.

paulo, adv. *a little*.

paulum, adv. *a little*.

pauper, adj. *poor*; subs. *a poor man*.

paupertas, -ātis, f. *poverty*.

pāvidus, -a, -um, adj. *fearful*.

pāvo, -ōnis, m. *peacock*.

pāvor, -ōris, m. *fear, alarm*.

pax, pācis, f. *peace*.

pectus, -ōris, n. *breast, soul*.

pēcūlium, -ii, n. *private purse*.

pēcūnia, -ae, f. *money*.

pēcus, -ōris, n. *flock*.

pēcus, -ūdis, f. *cattle*.

pēdes, pēdītis, m. *foot-soldier*.

pellis, pellis, f. *skin*.

pello, pēpūli, pulsum, v. 3, *drive*.

pendeo, pēpendi, v. 2, *hang*.

pēnetrālia, -ium, n. *interior, inner part of a house*.

penna, -ae, f. *wing*.

per, prep. *through, by means of*.

pĕrāgo, -ēgi, -actum, v. 3, *accomplish, complete.*
 percurro, -ri, -sum, v. 3, *run through, pass through.*
 percūtio, -cussi, -cussum, v. 3, *strike.*
 perdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *lose, destroy.*
 pĕreo, -ii, -ītum, v. 4, *perish.*
 pĕrerro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *wander through.*
 perfĕro, -tūli, -lātum, v. *carry through, convey, endure.*
 perfĭcio, -fĕci, -fectum, v. 3, *complete, accomplish.*
 perfidus, -a, -um, adj. *treacherous.*
 perfōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *bore.*
 perfūgio, -fūgi, -fūgītum, v. 3, *flee for refuge.*
 perfūgium, -ii, n. *shelter, refuge.*
 perfunctus, -a, -um, part. *perfungor.*
 perfungor, -functus, v. 3, dep. *perform, fulfil.*
 pergo, perrexi, perrectum, v. 3, *continue, go on, go.*
 pĕriculōsus, -a, -um, adj. *dangerous.*
 pĕriculum, -i, n. *danger.*
 pĕritus, -a, -um, adj. *skilful.*
 perlustro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *wander through.*
 Persae, -ārum, m. *Persians.*
 persolvo, -solvi, -sōlūtum, v. 3, *release, pay.*
 persōna, -ae, f. part. *character.*
 persōno, -ui, -ītum, v. 1, *resound.*
 perspicio, -exi, -ectum, v. 3, *look at, perceive.*
 persuadeo, -si, -sum, v. 2, *persuade.*
 perterritus, -a, -um, adj. *frightened.*
 pertinācia, -ae, f. *perseverance, obstinacy.*
 pertinax, -ācis, adj. *steadfast, obstinate,*

perturbo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *disturb, throw into confusion.*
 pervēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *arrive at, reach.*
 pervicācia, -ae, f. *stubbornness.*
 pēs, pēdis, m. *foot.*
 pestis, -is, f. *plague.*
 pĕto, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 3, *seek, attack, aim at.*
 phārus, -i, f. *lighthouse.*
 Philippus, -i, m. *Philip.*
 philōsōphus, -i, m. *philosopher.*
 Phrygia, -ae, f. *Phrygia.*
 Phyllis, -īdis, f. *Phyllis.*
 pictus, -a, -um, part. *embroidered.*
 piger, -gra, -grum, adj. *idle, slow, inactive.*
 piget, -uit, v. 2, imper. *it disgusts me.*
 pinguis, -e, adj. *fat.*
 piscātor, -ōris, m. *fisherman.*
 piscis, -is, m. *fish.*
 pistor, -ōris, m. *baker.*
 pix, pīcis, f. *pitch.*
 plācenta, -ae, f. *cake.*
 plăceo, -cui, -cītum, v. 2, *please.*
 plăcidē, adv. *quietly.*
 plăco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *calm, appease.*
 plăga, -ae, f. *net.*
 Plancus, -i, m. *Plancus.*
 plaudo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *clap the hands, applaud.*
 plaustrum, -i, n. *waggon.*
 plebs, -is, f. *common people.*
 plēnus, -a, -um, adj. *full.*
 plērumque, adv. *often.*
 plōro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *bewail.*
 plūrīmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *most.*
 plūs, adv. n. *more.*
 Plūtus, -i, m. *Plutus.*
 pōcūlum, -i, n. *cap.*
 poena, -ae, f. *penalty, punishment; sumo poenas, I punish; do poenas, I am punished.*
 poene, adv. *almost.*

poenitet, -uit, v. 2, *impers. it repents.*

pōmum, -i, n. *apple.*

pondus, -ēris, n. *weight.*

pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, v. 3, *place.*

pons, -ntis, m. *bridge.*

porcūlus, -i, m. *sucking pig.*

porrigo, -rexi, -rectum, v. 3, *stretch out, offer.*

porta, -ae, f. *gate.*

portentum, -i, n. *marvel.*

porto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *carry.*

portus, -ūs, m. *harbour.*

posco, pōposci, v. 3, *demand, beg for.*

possum, pōtui, v. *be able.*

post, prep. *after.*

postērus, -a, -um, adj. *next.*

posthac, adv. *afterwards.*

postis, -is, m. *door-post.*

postquam, conj. *after that.*

postrēmo, adv. *at last, finally.*

postrīdiē, adv. *on the next day.*

postūlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *ask, demand.*

pōtior, -itus, v. 4, *obtain, possess.*

pōtius, adv. *rather.*

prae, prep. *before, on account of.*

praebeo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *offer, give.*

praeceps, -cīpitis, adj. *headlong.*

praecipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *take in advance, warn, anticipate.*

praecipito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *throw head first.*

praecipue, adv. *chiefly.*

praeclārus, -a, -um, adj. *celebrated.*

praeda, -ae, f. *booty, prey.*

praedico, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *foretell.*

praeditus, -a, -um, part. *endowed with.*

praeicio, -fēci, -fectum, v. 3, *set over, place in command.*

praelambo, -bi, -bitum, v. 3, *lick first.*

praemium, -ii, n. *reward.*

praemōneo, -ui, -itum, v. 2, *warn beforehand.*

praerumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. 3, *break off.*

praeruptus, -a, -um, part. *steep.*

praescribo, -scripsi, -scriptum, v. 3, *appoint, advise.*

praescriptum, -i, n. *rule, order.*

praesentio, -si, -sum, v. 4, *feel beforehand, have a presentiment.*

praesidium, -ii, n. *guard, watch.*

praestans, -antis, adj. *remarkable, conspicuous.*

praesto, -īti, -itum, -ātum, v. 1, *fulfil, show.*

praesum, -fui, v. *superintend.*

praeter, prep. *except.*

praetereo, -īvi or -ii, -itum, v. 4, *pass by.*

praetermitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *omit.*

praetervēhor, -vectus, v. 3, dep. *ride by, sail by.*

praetor, -ōris, m. *praetor, chief magistrate.*

praetorium, -ii, n. *general's tent.*

prātum, -i, n. *meadow.*

prēces, -um, f. *prayers.*

prēhendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *grasp.*

prēmo, pressi, pressum, v. 3, *press, oppress.*

prētiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *valuable.*

prētium, -ii, n. *price, value.*

prīdiē, adv. *on the day before.*

primo, adv. *at first.*

primum, adv. *first.*

primus, -a, -um, adj. *first.*

princeps, -cīpis, c. *chief.*

prior, prius, comp. adj. *before, former.*

pristinus, -a, -um, adj. *former.*

privātus, -a, -um, part. *deprived of.*

privātus, -a, -um, adj. *private.*

- pro, adv. *before, for*.
 prōbītas, -ātis, f. *justice, upright-ness*.
 probrum, -i, n. *disgrace, reproach*.
 prōbus, -a, -um, adj. *virtuous, honest*.
 prōcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *go forward, advance*.
 prōcella, -ae, f. *storm*.
 prōcērus, -a, -um, adj. *long*.
 prōcul, adv. *far off*.
 prōcurro, -cucurri, -cursum, v. 3, *run forward*.
 prōdigē, adv. *extravagantly*.
 prōdīgium, -ii, n. *marvel, miracle*.
 prōdīgus, -a, -um, adj. *wasteful, lavish*.
 prōdītōr, -ōris, m. *traitor*.
 prōdo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *give forth, betray, deliver up*.
 prōdūco, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *bring forward, prolong*.
 proelium, -ii, n. *battle*.
 prōfectus, -a, -um, part. *pro-ficiscor*.
 prōficiscor, profectus, v. 3, dep. *start*.
 prōfundus, -a, -um, adj. *deep*.
 prōhībeo, -ui, -ītum, v. 2, *prevent*.
 prōjicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *throw forward, stretch out*.
 prōlābor, prolapsus, v. 3, dep. *fall down, slip*.
 prōlapsus, -a, -um, part. *prola-bor*.
 prōles, -is, f. *offspring*.
 prōmissum, -i, n. *promise*.
 promptus, -a, -um, adj. *ready, quick*.
 prōpello, -pūli, -pulsum, v. 3, *drive forward*.
 prōpēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *hasten, hurry*.
 prōpinquus, -a, -um, adj. *near*.
 prōpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *dis-play, offer, propose*.
 proprius, -a, -um, adj. *one's own, special*.
 propter, prep. *on account of, by*.
 prōsilio, -ui, v. 4, *leap forth*.
 prospere, adv. *successfully*.
 prōsum, -fui, v. *do good to, benefit*.
 prōtīnus, adv. *forthwith, directly*.
 prōvōlo, -āvi, v. 1, *fly forth*.
 provolvo, -volvi, -volutum, v. 3, *roll forward*.
 proxīmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *last, nearest*.
 prūdētia, -ae, f. *prudence, fore-sight*.
 publicus, -a, -um, adj. *public*.
 pūdet, -uit, v. 2, impers. *it shames*.
 pūdicus, -a, -um, adj. *modest*.
 pūdor, -ōris, m. *shame, modesty*.
 puella, -ae, f. *girl*.
 puer, -i, m. *boy*.
 pugna, -ae, f. *fight*.
 pugno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fight*.
 pugnus, -i, m. *fist*.
 pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. *beautiful*.
 pullus, -i, m. *chicken*.
 pulso, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *beat, knock*.
 pulvis, -ēris, m. *dust*.
 punctus, -ūs, m. *prick, sting*.
 pūngo, pūpūgi, punctum, v. 3, *prick, pierce*.
 pūnio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. 4, *punish*.
 purgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *excuse, clear*.
 purpūreus, -a, -um, adj. *purple*.
 pūteus, -i, m. *well*.
 pūto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *think*.
 putridus, -a, -um, adj. *rotten, decayed*.

Q

quā, adv. *where*.
 quadrigae, -ārum, f. *four-horse chariot*.
 quaero, -sivi, -sītum, v. 3, *seek, ask*.
 quaeso, v. 3, *I pray*.
 quam, adv. *how, as*: with comparative, *than*; with superlative, *as possible*; quam celerrime, *as quickly as possible*.
 quamobrem, adv. *on which account*.
 quamquam, adv. *although*.
 quantus, -a, -um, adj. *how great?* *as*.
 quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth*.
 quattuor, adj. *four*.
 -que, and.
 quercus, -ūs, f. *oak*.
 quērēla, -ae, f. *complaint*.
 quēror, questus, v. 3, dep. *complain*.
 questus, -ūs, m. *complaint*.
 qui, quae, quod, rel. pron. *who, which*.

quia, conj. *because*.
 quicumque, pron. *whoever*.
 quīdam, quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, pron. *a certain man*.
 quidem, adv. *indeed*.
 quingenti, -ae, -a, num. adj. *five hundred*.
 quinquaginta, num. adj. *fifty*.
 quinque, num. adj. *five*.
 quisque, quaeque, quodque or quicque, pron. *each*.
 quo, adv. *whither*.
 quod, conj. *because*.
 quōmōdo, adv. *how? in what manner?*
 quondam, adv. *once upon a time, formerly*.
 quōque, conj. *also*.
 quot, adj. indecl. *how many?* *as*.
 quōtidiānus, -a, -um, adj. *daily*.
 quōtidiē, adv. *daily*.
 quum, conj. *when, since*.
 quum . . . tum, both . . . and.

R

rādicītus, adv. *from the roots, utterly*.
 rādīus, -ii, m. *ray*.
 rādīx, -īcis, f. *root*.
 rāmūs, -i, m. *branch*.
 rāpīdus, -a, -um, adj. *swift*.
 rāpīna, -ae, f. *robbery, plunder, rapine*.
 rāpio, -ui, raptum, v. 3, *seize, carry off*.
 raptim, adv. *hurriedly*.
 raptus, -a, -um, part. rapio.
 rāpum, -i, n. *turnip*.
 rātīo, -ōnis, f. *reason, method*.
 rātīs, -is, f. *ship, raft*.

raucus, -a, -um, adj. *hoarse, discordant*.
 rēcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *retire, go back*.
 rēcenseo, -sui, -sum, or -sītum, v. *review*.
 rēcensus, -ūs, m. *corner*.
 rēcīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *recover; with se, retreat; ānimum recipere, to recover the senses*.
 rectē, adv. *rightly*.
 rēcūpēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *recover*.
 rēcurreo, -curri, v. 3, *run back, retire*.

- rēcūso, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *refuse*.
 reddītus, -a, -um, part. *reddo*.
 reddo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *give, give back*.
 rēdeo, -ii, -ītum, *go back, return*.
 rēdigo, -ēgi, -actum, v. 3, *reduce*.
 rēditus, -ūs, m. *return*.
 rēdux, rēducia, adj. *returned*.
 rēfēro, rettuli, relātum, *relate, refer, bring back; pedem, to retreat*.
 rēgina, -ae, f. *queen*.
 rēgio, -ōnis, f. *country*.
 rēgius, -a, -um, adj. *royal*.
 regno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *rule*.
 regnum, -i, n. *kingdom*.
 rēgo, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *rule*.
 regrēdior, rēgressus, v. 3, *go back, return*.
 rēgressus, -a, -um, part. *regrēdior*.
 rējicio, -jēci, -jectum, v. 3, *throw back*.
 rēlēgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *banish*.
 rēlictus, -a, -um, part. *relinquo*.
 rēlinquo, -iqui, -ictum, *leave*.
 rēliqui, -ōrum, n. pl. *the rest*.
 rēliquus, -a, -um, adj. *remain-ing*.
 rēmēdium, -ii, n. *remedy, cure*.
 rēmitto, -misi, -missum, v. 3, *send back, remit*.
 rēmus, -i, m. *oar*.
 rēnōvo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *renew*.
 rēpentē, adv. *suddenly*.
 rēpēto, -ii or -īvi, -ītum, v. 3, *seek again, resume, exact*.
 rēpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. 3, *replace*.
 rēporto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *carry back, gain, carry off*.
 rēpugno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fight against, resist*.
 rēquies, -ētis, f. *rest*.
 rēquiesco, -ēvi, -ētum, v. 3, *rest*.
 res, rei, f. *thing*.
 rēsēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *unlock, open*.
 rēsideo, -ēdi, v. 2, *remain*.
 rēsōno, -āvi, v. 1, *resound, echo*.
 respondeo, -di, -sum, v. 2, *answer*.
 responsum, -i, n. *answer, advice*.
 respublica, rei-publicae, f. *state*.
 respuo, -ui, v. 3, *spit out, reject*.
 restituo, -ui, -ūtum, v. 3, *restore*.
 rēsurgō, -surrexi, -surrectum, v. 3, *rise again*.
 rētentus, -a, -um, part. *retineo*.
 rētīneo, -tīnui, -tentum, v. 2, *hold back, detain*.
 reus, -i, n. *prisoner, culprit*.
 rēvēnio, -vēni, -ventum, v. 4, *return*.
 rēvērā, in *truth*.
 rex, rēgia, m. *king*.
 Rhēnus, -i, m. *Rhine*.
 Ricardus, -i, m. *Richard*.
 rideo, risi, risum, v. 2, *laugh at, laugh*.
 rīgeo, v. 2, *stiffen*.
 rīgidus, -a, -um, adj. *stiff*.
 rima, -ae, f. *a crack, chink*.
 rīpa, -ae, f. *bank*.
 risus, -ūs, m. *laugh*.
 rixor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *quarrel*.
 Robertus, -i, m. *Robert*.
 rōdo, -si, -sum, v. 3, *gnaw*.
 rōgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *ask*.
 rōgus, -i, m. *funeral pile*.
 Rollo, -ōnis, m. *Rollo*.
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. *Roman*.
 Roscius, -ii, m. *Roscius*.
 rōseus, -a, -um, adj. *rosy*.
 rostrum, -i, n. *beak*.
 rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, v. 3, *break, burst*.
 ruo, rui, ruītum, v. 3, *rush*.
 rūpes, -is, f. *rock*.
 rus, rūris, n. *country*.
 rusticus, -a, -um, adj. *country*.
 rusticus, -i, m. *countryman*.

S

saccus, -i, m. *sack, bag*.
 sācer, -cra, -crum, adj. *holy, sacred*.
 sācerdos, -dōtis, c. *priest*.
 saepe, adv. *often*.
 saepissime, sup. adv. *very often*.
 saevus, -a, -um, adj. *cruel, savage*.
 sāgitta, -ae, f. *arrow*.
 sāgittārius, -ii, m. *archer*.
 saltem, adv. *at least*.
 salto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *jump, dance*.
 saltus, -ūs, m. *leap*.
 saltus, -ūs, m. *wood, glade*.
 sālūber, -bris, -bre, adj. *healthy*.
 sālus, -ūtis, f. *health, safety*.
 sālūto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *greet*.
 salvē, *good-day, welcome*.
 salveo, v. 2, *be well*; salvere jubeo, *I welcome*.
 salvus, -a, -um, adj. *unhurt, well*.
 sanguineus, -a, -um, adj. *bloody*.
 sanguis, -inis, m. *blood*.
 sāno, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *cure, heal*.
 sānus, -a, -um, adj. *healthy*.
 sāpiens, -entis, adj. *wise*.
 sāpientia, -ae, f. *wisdom*.
 Sarracēnus, -i, *Saracen*.
 sartor, -ōris, m. *cobbler*.
 sātis, adv. *enough*.
 sātyrus, -i, m. *satyr*.
 saucius, -a, -um, adj. *wounded*.
 saxum, -i, n. *stone, rock*.
 scando, -di, -sum, v. 3, *climb*.
 scāpha, -ae, f. *boat*.
 scēlērātus, -a, -um, adj. *wicked*.
 scēlus, -ēris, n. *crime, wickedness*.
 scindo, scīdi, scissum, v. 3, *tear*.
 scīpio, -ōnis, m. *stick*.
 scōpūlus, -i, m. *rock*.
 Scōti, -ōrum, *Scots*.
 scribo, -psi, -ptum, v. 3, *write*.
 scriptor, -ōris, m. *writer, author*.
 scrūtātus, -a, -um, part. *scrutor*.

scrūtor, scrūtātus, v. 1, dep. *examine carefully*.
 Scythia, -ae, f. *Scythia*.
 se, pron. reflex. *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.
 sēcundum, prep. *after*.
 sēcundus, -a, -um, adj. *second, favourable*.
 sēcūris, -is, f. *axe*.
 sēcūrus, -a, -um, adj. *careless, safe*.
 sēcus, adv. *otherwise*.
 sed, conj. *but*.
 sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, v. 2, *sit*.
 sēdes, -is, f. *seat*.
 sēditio, -ōnis, f. *revolt*.
 sēditiosus, -a, -um, adj. *mutinous*.
 sēdūlus, -a, -um, adj. *careful, zealous*.
 sēges, -ētis, f. *corn-field*.
 segnis, -e, adj. *slow*.
 segnitia, -ae, f. *slowness*.
 sēmel, adv. *once*.
 sēmiānīmis, -e, adj. *half-dead*.
 sēmiānīmus, -a, -um, adj. *half-dead*.
 semper, adv. *ever, always*.
 sēnectus, -tūtis, f. *old age*.
 sēnex, sēnis, m. *old man*.
 sensus, -ūs, m. *feeling*.
 sentio, sensi, sensum, v. 4, *feel*.
 sēpēlio, sēpēlii or sēpēliui, sēpultum, v. 4, *bury*.
 septem, num. adj. *seven*.
 septentriones, -um, m. *north*.
 sēpulcrum, -cri, n. *tomb*.
 sēquor, sēcūtus, v. 3, dep. *follow*.
 sērēnus, -a, -um, adj. *clear, calm, unruffled*.
 sermo, -ōnis, m. *conversation, discourse*; sērēre sermonem, *talk, converse*.
 sēro, sēui, sertum, v. 3, *sew, join*.
 sēro, sēvi, sātum, v. 3, *sow, plant*.
 sēro, adv. *late*.

serpens, -tis, f. *serpent, snake*.
 servo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *keep, preserve*.
 servus, -i, m. *slave, servant*.
 seu, conj. *whether*.
 sēvērus, -a, -um, adj. *stern, severe*.
 sex, num. adj. *six*.
 sexcenti, -ae, -a, adj. *six hundred*.
 Used of any big number, *thousands*.
 si, conj. *if*.
 sic, adv. *so*.
 signum, -i, n. *sign, standard*.
 silens, adj. *silent*.
 silenter, adv. *silently*.
 sileo, -ui, v. 2, *be silent*.
 silva, -ae, f. *wood*.
 silvestris, -e, adj. *woodland*.
 simia, -ae, f. *monkey*.
 simius, -ii, m. *monkey*.
 simul, adv. *together*; conj. *as soon as*.
 simūlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *pretend, imitate*.
 sinē, prep. *without*.
 singillatim, adv. *singly, one by one*.
 singularis, -e, adj. *remarkable*.
 singūli, -ae, -a, adj. *one to each, one a-piece, each*.
 sīno, sīvi, sītum, v. 3, *allow*.
 Sīnon, -ōnis, m. *Sinon*.
 sīnus, -ūs, m. *bosom*.
 sisto, stīti, stātum, v. 3, *stop*.
 sītienst, -entis, adj. *thirsty*.
 sītis, -is, f. *thirst*.
 sīve, conj. *whether*.
 sōciētas, -ātis, f. *alliance*.
 sōcius, -i, m. *ally, partner*.
 sol, sōlis, m. *sun*.
 sōlea, -ae, f. *shoe*.
 sōlennis, -e, adj. *solemn, appointed, common*.
 sōleo, -ītus, v. 2, *be accustomed*.
 solcītūdo, -īnis, f. *anxiety*.
 solcītus, -a, -um, adj. *anxious*.
 Solimānus, -i, m. *Soliman*.
 sōlītus, -a, -um, part. *soleo*.

sōlium, -ii, n. *throne*.
 solum, adv. *only*.
 sōlus, -a, -um, adj. *alone, only*.
 solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, v. 3, *loose, set sail*.
 somnium, -ii, n. *dream*.
 somnus, -i, m. *sleep*.
 sōnītus, -ūs, m. *sound*.
 sōno, -ui, -ītum, v. 3, *sound*.
 sōnus, -i, m. *sound, noise*.
 sōpor, -ōris, m. *sleep*.
 sordīdus, -a, -um, adj. *dirty*.
 sōror, -ōris, f. *sister*.
 Spartācus, -i, m. *Spartacus*.
 spātium, -ii, n. *space, distance*.
 spēcies, -ei, f. *figure, kind, appearance*.
 spectācūlum, -i, n. *sight*.
 specto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *look at*.
 sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, v. 3, *despise*.
 spes, -ēi, f. *hope*.
 spīritus, -ūs, m. *breath*.
 splendīdē, adv. *magnificently*.
 splendīdus, -a, -um, adj. *splendid, magnificent*.
 spōlio, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *rob, deprive*.
 sponsa, -ae, f. *betrothed*.
 sponsus, -i, m. *betrothed*.
 spūma, -ae, f. *foam, lather*.
 stābūlum, -i, n. *stable, stall*.
 stagnum, -i, n. *pond*.
 stātīm, adv. *immediately*.
 stātio, -ōnis, f. *position, post*.
 stella, -ae, f. *star*.
 sto, stēti, stātum, v. 1, *stand*.
 stōlīdus, -a, -um, adj. *stupid*.
 strēnuus, -a, -um, adj. *vigorous, courageous*.
 strēpītus, -ūs, m. *noise, rustling*.
 stridor, -ōris, m. *squeaking*.
 stringo, -inxi, -ictum, v. 3, *draw*.
 struo, -xi, -ctum, v. 3, *build, devise*.
 stūdium, -ii, n. *desire, zeal*.
 stultītia, -ae, f. *folly*.

stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*.
 stupēfācio, -fēci, -factum, v. 3, *astonish, stun*.
 suāvis, -e, adj. *sweet, delightful*.
 sub, prep. *under*.
 subdūco, -duxi, -ductum, v. 3, *withdraw, remove from under, steal*.
 sūbito, adv. *suddenly*.
 sublēvo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *raise*.
 submōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. 3, *remove, supplant*.
 subsidium, -ii, n. *help, protection*.
 succēdo, -cessi, -cessum, v. 3, *come up, succeed*.
 successus, -ūs, m. *success*.
 suffōco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *choke, strangle*.
 suffrāgium, -ii, n. *vote*.
 sum, fui, v. *am, be*.
 summus, -a, -um, sup. adj. *highest*; summus mons, *the top of the hill*.
 sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, v. 3, *take, exact*.
 sumptus, -ūs, m. *expense*.
 sūper, prep. *over, above*.
 sūperbia, -ae, f. *pride*.

sūperbus, -a, -um, adj. *proud*.
 sūpērior, comp. adj. *preceding*.
 sūpēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *overcome*.
 supersum, fui, *survive*.
 suppēto, -īvi, or -ii, -itum, v. 3, *suffice*.
 suppleo, -vi, -tum, v. 2, *fill up*.
 supplex, -icis, *suppliant*.
 supplicium, -ii, n. *punishment*.
 supra, adv. *above*.
 surdus, -a, -um, adj. *deaf*.
 surgo, surrexi, surrectum, v. 3, *rise*.
 sus, suis, c. *pig*.
 suscipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. 3, *undertake*.
 suscito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *arouse*.
 suspendo, -di, -sum, v. 3, *hang*.
 suspicio, -ōnis, f. *suspicion*.
 suspīcor, -atus, v. 1, dep. *suspect*.
 sustentus, -a, -um, part. *sustineo*.
 sustineo, -tīnui, -tentum, *sustain, endure*.
 sūsurrus, -ūs, m. *whisper*.
 suus, -a, -um, poss. pron. *his own, their own*.

T

tāberna, -ae, f. *shop*.
 tābernāculum, -i, n. *tent*.
 tābesco, -bui, v. 3, *pine, waste away*.
 tāceo, -cui, -cītum, v. 2, *be silent*.
 tācītē, adv. *silently, quietly*.
 tācītus, -a, -um, adj. *silent*.
 taedet, -uit, v. 2, impers. *it disgusts, wearies*.
 taenia, -ae, f. *ribbon*.
 tālentum, -i, n. *talent*.
 tālis, -e, adj. *such*.
 tāmen, conj. *nevertheless*.

tandem, adv. *at length*. In questions, *pray?*
 tango, tētīgi, tactum, v. 3, *touch*.
 tanquam, adv. *just as, like as*.
 tantus, -a, -um, adj. *as great*.
 tardus, -a, -um, adj. *slow*.
 Tārentum, -i, n. *Tarentum*.
 taurus, -i, m. *bull*.
 tectum, -i, n. *roof, house*.
 tēgo, texi, tectum, v. 3, *cover*.
 tēlum, -i, n. *dart*.
 tēmērē, adv. *rashly*.
 tempestas, -ātis, f. *storm, weather*.

vēnātio, -ōnis, f. *hunting*.
 vēnātor, -ōris, m. *hunter*.
 vendo, -dīdi, -dītum, v. 3, *sell*.
 vēnenum, -i, n. *poison*.
 vēnia, -ae, f. *grace, pardon*.
 vēnio, vēni, ventum, v. 4, *come*.
 vēnor, -ātus, v. 1, dep. *hunt*.
 venter, -tris, m. *belly*.
 ventus, -i, m. *wind*.
 vēr, vēris, n. *spring*.
 verber, -ēris, n. *lash, whip, blow*.
 verbēro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *lash, beat*.
 verbum, -i, n. *word*.
 vēreor, veritus, v. 2, dep. *fear*.
 vēro, adv. *indeed, in fact, however*.
 Verres, -is, m. *Verres*.
 verro, verri, versum, v. 3, *brush, sweep*.
 versus, part. *See* verto.
 verto, verti, versum, v. 3, *turn*.
 vēru, -ūs, n. *spit (for roasting)*.
 vērum, adv. *truly, but, yet*.
 vērus, -a, -um, adj. *true*.
 vēsānus, -a, -um, adj. *mad, maddening, raging*.
 vescor, v. 3, dep. *eat, feed*.
 vesper, -ēri and -ēris, m. *evening*.
 vespēri, adv. *in the evening*.
 vester, -tra, -trum, possess. pron. *your, yours*.
 vestigium, -ii, n. *footstep, trace*.
 vestimentum, -i, n. *garment*.
 vestio, -ivi, -itum, v. 4, *dress, clothe*.
 vestis, -is, f. *garment, robe*.
 vēto, -ui, -itum, v. 1, *forbid*.
 vexo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *injure, molest*.
 via, -ae, f. *way, road, gap*.
 viātor, -ōris, m. *traveller*.
 vicinus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring; as subs. a neighbour*.
 victor, -ōris, m. *conqueror*.
 vicus, -i, m. *village, street*.
 vīdeo, vidi, visum, v. 2, *see*.

vīdeor, visus, v. 2, dep. *seem, appear*.
 vīduus, -a, -um, adj. *widowed*.
 vīgilanter, adv. *watchfully*.
 vīgilantia, -ae, f. *watchfulness*.
 vīgilia, -ae, f. *wakefulness, watch*.
 vīgilo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *watch*.
 vīginti, num. indec. *twenty*.
 vilis, -e, adj. *cheap, worthless*.
 villa, -ae, f. *country house, villa*.
 vincio, vinxī, vinctum, v. 4, *bind*.
 vinco, vici, victum, v. 3, *conquer*.
 vinculum, -i, n. *chain*.
 vindico, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *lay claim to*.
 vīnum, -i, n. *wine*.
 viōlentia, -ae, f. *fury, vehemence*.
 viōlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *profane, violate*.
 vir, vīri, m. *man, husband*.
 virga, -ae, f. *rod*.
 virgo, -inis, f. *maiden*.
 virgultum, -i, n. *thicket, shrubbery*.
 vīridis, -e, adj. *green*.
 virilis, -e, adj. *manly*.
 virtus, -ūtis, f. *courage, virtue*.
 vis, f. sing. *force*; plur. vīres, *strength*.
 viso, -si, -sum, v. 3, *visit*.
 visu. *See* video.
 vita, -ae, f. *life*.
 vitium, -ii, n. *fault*.
 vīto, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *avoid*.
 vītulus, -i, m. *calf*.
 vīvo, vixi, victum, v. 3, *live*.
 vīvus, -a, -um, adj. *alive*.
 vix, adv. *hardly, scarcely*.
 vōco, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *call, summon, invite*.
 vōlito, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fly to and fro, hover*.
 vōlo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, *fly*.
 vōlo, vōlui, *wish*.
 vōlūcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged*.
 vōlucris, -is, f. *bird*.

| | |
|---|--|
| vōluptas, -ātis, f. <i>pleasure, choice.</i> | vulgo, adv. <i>publicly, before all the world.</i> |
| volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, v. 3, <i>roll, ponder, meditate.</i> | vulnĕro, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>wound.</i> |
| vōtum, -i, n. <i>vow.</i> | vulnus, -ĕris, n. <i>wound.</i> |
| vox, vōcis, f. <i>voice.</i> | vulpes, -is, f. <i>fox.</i> |
| vulgo, -āvi, -ātum, v. 1, <i>pub-lish.</i> | vultur, -ŭris, m. <i>vulture.</i> |
| | vultus, -ūs, m. <i>countenance, ex-pression.</i> |

Z

Zēno, -ōnis, m. *Zeno.*



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